The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 89 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1915 April				
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th "	Persia	9000	...	...

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Gengen Maru	H. Nomura	5848	11th April	23rd April
Kiku Maru	S Tsuda	6901	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	22 d May
City of Calcutta	7626	...	
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office,
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,148, Saturday, 17th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 19th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 22nd April 9 a.m. §C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Buareh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
"S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back	653	999
from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Osaka	
(Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living.

B—19

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2 000,000
Reserve Fund	£1 65,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND:

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 50, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2404

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A house near Railway Station, Parel, or Dadar. Apply stating rent and accommodation to Box No. 285. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 366

WANTED—An EXPERT COTTON SELECTOR with long experience in the trade. First class references required. Apply to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 326

WANTED—Fully qualified Medical-man, European, for a group of Gardens in Golaghat District, Assam.—Apply HON. SECRETARY, Golaghat Doctor's Association, Oating P. O. Assam. 182

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly please apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following posts are vacant. Asst. Masters, Rs. 125-5-150. Trained Govt. Pensionable Post. Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 238

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 80—10—100 for Teachers' Posts in Municipal Schools in the Nagpur Circle. Service pensionable. None but those who have got a previous teaching experience need apply. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, C. P. 180

WANTED a good HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow, at Rs. 70 a month in the temporary establishment for two months at present, with prospects of being confirmed with increased pay if found suitable.
J. W. B. HOUGHTON, Major, R.E.,
191 Offg. A. C. R. E., Mhow.

WANTED at once for the Bombay Customs Motor launches an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge, Preventive Service, Town Custom House. 375

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing retired Government Judicial officer or a B.A., LL.B., of some years' standing for the combined post of District Magistrate and State Munsiff, Idar State. Pay Rs. 125 to start. Applications, which must come before 25th April, should be addressed to:—
DEWAN, IDAR STATE,
281 Himatnagar, Mahi Kantha.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHIEF CLERK, Chief Engineer's Office, A.-B. Railway, Chittagong. Salary from Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250.
Applicants must have a second knowledge of Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways and those of State Railways under Construction, and be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of budgets, estimates, etc. Capability in drafting, precis writing and correspondence and in the management and control of a large office staff is indispensable.
Applications stating age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, last appointment held and salary received, together with copies of testimonials, will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, A.-B. Railway, Chittagong, up to April 15th, 1915. 190

WANTED AN ENGLISHMAN to teach English. Apply with terms to Box No. 100A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 169

WANTED—FOUR CYLINDER CAR, in good working order. Send specification and lowest price, to Box No. 289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 378

AN ASSISTANT WINE STEWARD is required for one of H. M. SHIPS. Send references to Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. 380

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S., President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers noted for absolutely clean business methods. 336

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—BERYL, Br. Aus mare. 7 years sound well bred. Winner of prizes in Australia. Good manners. Perfect in carriage or riding—Rs. 1,100.
ENGLISH VICTORIA, Canoe shape, spider wheels by Hooper used lightly for a year, Rs. 800.
Patent Leather Harness nearly new Rs. 60.
The Turnout which is one of the smartest and fastest in Bombay, including stable gear, syce's clothes, etc., for Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 161.

TO BE LET

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 568.

LARGE DRY GODOWN TO LET, vicinity Apollo Street, Apply to Box No. 283 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 359

TO LET—ROOMS with BOARD in Medows Street. Also outside Meals, Tiffin & Dinner Rs. 30 p. m. Cash in advance Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO BE LET—SECOND FLOOR of house in Hughes Road, next to Police Station, consisting of sitting room, dining room, five bed-rooms, with bath rooms, electric lights, servants' quarters, either garage or stabling accommodation. For further particulars apply to OWNER, on the premises. 345

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 382

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE,

TENDERS for the supply of TOOLS required for use of the Water Supply and Stores Division, will be received by the Undersigned upto the 10th May, 1915.
2. Each Tender should be accompanied with an earnest money of Rs. 250, and should be sent in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Tools for the Water Supply & Stores Division."
3. The final acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or assign any reason whatever for the rejection of any Tender.
4. For a list of tools, &c proposed to be purchased please apply to the Undersigned.
JOHN BHORE, Sanitary Engineer,
194 Water Supply & Stores Division.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 636 OF 1914.

The BOMBAY BANKING COY., LTD. In Liquidation. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Dattatraya Narayen Mangde ..... Defendant.

THE SALE of the moveable property consisting of one large wooden case containing iron machinery, three large wooden cases containing iron parts of machinery, six gunny bags containing small parts of machinery and loose parts of iron machinery lying in wooden boxes and attached herein and advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, will be proceeded with on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., (S. T.), in a house No. 919 at Elphinstone Road.
For further particulars vide the Sheriff's Proclamation dated the 26th day of March, 1915, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th March, 1915, and the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Jame-Jamshed" of the 13th and 14th instant respectively.
Dated this 15th day of April 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
383 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following pearls pledged with the above Bank are to be sold. Intending purchasers are required to send in their sealed tenders for each lot separately on or before the 24th day of April, 1915. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned in his office at 3-30 o'clock on 26th April, 1915, when also the reserve bids kept for each lot of pearl will be opened.
Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent which will be returned in full if the tender is not accepted. The deposit will be applied towards the loss, if any, sustained on resale on purchaser's account if the tenderers, whose tenders have been accepted, do not pay off the balance of purchase money and take delivery of the pearls within a week of their receiving intimation that their tender has been accepted.
Subject to the reserve bid as aforesaid the highest tender will be accepted.
The successful tenderers will be informed immediately that their tenders have been accepted and will be required to have the pearls weighed at the Dharamnakanta (public charity scale) and pay off the balance of purchase money.
Priced forms for tender will be supplied on application at the Bank Office.
The rate per Poona Chow offered in the tender should be net to seller, i. e. free of any charges, discounts etc., whatsoever, which will be borne by the purchasers.
The above pearls are open for inspection to intending purchasers at the Bank premises between 12 to 4 p.m. on week days.

ON ACCOUNT OF A. A. R. EBRAHIM.

1. Jivan pearls, Chows 690 or thereabout.
2. Pearls, Chows 6,000 or thereabout.

ON ACCOUNT OF TULLOCKCHAND JHAVERCHAND.

3. Fine Jivan pearls, about Carats 1,122 or thereabout, original No. 146.
4. One Majia pearl, Chows 16 or thereabout, original No. 150.
5. One Golvo pearl, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 151.
6. One pair fine pearls, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 165.
7. One Drop pearl, Chows 25 or thereabout, original No. 167.
8. Coloured Buttons, Carats 536 or thereabout, original No. 168.
9. Coloured Buttons, Carats 345 or thereabout, original No. 170.
10. Button pearls, Chows 150 or thereabout, original No. 175. 364

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 4th ASSISTANT MECHANICAL ENGINEER (working) on a salary of Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 p.m.
Applicants must submit with their applications, copies of recent testimonials, and must state their age, nationality, experience and present employment.
Applicants must not be under 28 or over 40 years of age and must have experience in dealing with Steam Air Compressing Plant. Preference will be given to candidates holding 1st class Prime Movers Certificate.
The successful candidate will be required to produce a medical certificate of fitness from the Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and will be required to join at an early date. He will be on probation for one year and on being confirmed in the appointment, he will be required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund according to the bye-laws in force from time to time. Leave and leave allowance will be granted in accordance with the rules in force for the Indian Service of Government. No exchange compensation or other allowance will be granted. The successful candidate will be paid travelling allowance at ordinary Government rates on first joining appointment.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 27th April, 1915.
L. P. MARSHALL, M. Inst. C.E., etc., Chief Engineer,
192 Rangoon Municipality.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1915 at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1914.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1915 and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 19th April, to 5th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Ltd.
M. NISSIM, Manager.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1915. 385.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees, 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s, and for manufacturing finer cloth.
Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, Broach.
By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR, Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 370.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) AND ELECTRIC CHANDELLIERS ETC., BRONZE ELECTRIC STATUES, TERRA-COTTA FIGURES RICH PLATEDWARE ETC.
Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Dilkhoosh Manziel, situate opposite the Chowpatty Royal Opera House and next to Dr. Kerawala's Hospital, very valuable and neat-made French-polished household furniture such as elegant Drawing Room chesterfield sofas and chairs, chest of drawers, handsome side-boards, fancy side and corner-cabinets, venetian glass mirrors, fancy tile and marble top teapoys, arm and armless chairs, Lady's writing tables, mirror door almyras, show cases, hatstands, towel horse, dressing and washing tables, dumb-waiters, palm stands, flower pots, majolica pillars, flower vases, electric chandelliers, electric bronze statues, brackets terra-cotta figures rich platedware and other precious miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
N. B.:—The above goods being rare and worth collecting, it is our special request to the intending buyers to have a look.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CLOTHING, GLASS, CHINA AND HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER EFFECTS OF MR. JOHN A. STEWART, (DECEASED.)
Under instructions from the legal personal representatives of the late Mr. John Alexander Stewart, and with the consent of the Administrator General, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 19th day of April 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased:—
Wearing apparel, such as cashmere, serge, silk and cotton suits, coats, trousers, breeches, gown, kimona, undervests, shirts, collars, socks, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, hats, helmets, blankets, rezais, sheets, etc., camp bed alluminium pots, cooking utensils, forks, knives, spoons, cruet stands, liqueur, wine and claret glasses tumblers, saucers, decanters, dinner, soup and dessert plates, dishes, lamps, whiskey, beer, wine and gingerwine bottles, gladstone bag, eather hat case, deer heads, bicycle, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING, BED-ROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE, JOST FAN, RICH CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, AND PLATEDWARE ETC.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Meher Mansion," opposite the Band Stand Coperage, very valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising of sliding lining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofas, easy and low chairs, single and double mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, Cleopatra sofas, self reclining sofas, clothes and gown presses, side and corner cabinets, folding screen, book-cases, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, rolled top office table, gramophone cabinet, sweet-toned organ, music stool, teakwood and blackwood single and double cots, Jost fan, electric lamp, washing tables, English Ice-box, Kodak Camera (complete), rich Chinaware, glassware, platedware, etc., etc.
The property of J. S. Henderson Esq., of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 342 CASES JAPANESE SAFETY MATCHES.
Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned and on account and at risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), in Shed No. 12 Victoria Docks, the following cases.
Ex S.S. "SAIGON MARU."
775—283 c/s ¾ sized white splints safety matches No. 775.
N. D. 2/775—5 c/s ¾ sized white splints brown tips 2nd quality safety matches No. 775.
N. D./775—35 c/s ¾ sized white splints brown tips safety matches No. 775.
N. D./820—19 c/s ¾ sized white splints safety matches glazed mixed label No. 821.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred C. spring brougham with a handsome strong chestnut waler gelding, punch Kalyan, 6 years, quite free from bad marks and a new set of harness.
2 Bay Waler Geldings, in regular harness use, sound and serviceable.
On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatau Mansions Mayo Road Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables,, cloth presses, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. D. de V. Babington Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m

KINEMACOLOR

THE KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Landing at Apollo Bunder—The Drive Through the City—Welcome by Indian School Children—The Delhi Durbar.

FIGHT FOR THE ARGONNE

WIFFLES—THE MASKED MARKSMAN.

"PAPA'S WIFE"

A merry little musical comedy

presented by

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON and MR. JAMES MCGRATH.

Good Music, Witty Dialogue,

Beautifully Staged.

PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY AT 10 P.M.

Instantaneous success of our Gala Programme.

"STEVE BUCKINGHAM"

The inimitable comedian & dancer

MISS MARIE GODWIN

Charming singer and dainty dancer

The highly amusing musical scena

"CHRYSANTHEMUMS"

An epitome of Music, Mirth & Melody

Our Exclusive Pictures

'THE BRIDGE OF SHADOW'

(Star Drama)

Views of Scarborough, Latest War Gazette only received to-day, etc.

By kind permission of Capt. CAULFEILD, R.N

A FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH

will be given by

MEN OF H. M. S. FOX

on Saturday, April 17th at 5-50 p.m

on the OVAL

in Aid of the

Women's Branch Bombay Presidency Indian War Relief Fund.

A collection in aid of above Fund will be made on the ground.

Mrs. Andrews of the Y. W. C. A. has kindly consented to kick off.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on Saturdays only.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT! CONCERT! CONCERT!

by

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA,

in Aid of the

Lighting Scheme of the American Mission Church, Byculla

on Saturday, the 17th April, 1915

at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Place—American Mission High School, 25, Parel Road, Byculla.

Principal items of the programme are:—

Bhajan, Dialogues and Tableaux.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west and the extreme districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect, the departures from the normal ranging from 5 deg. to 26 deg. F. during the day.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana but drier in Sind. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputna; night temperature has risen and become nearly normal in Sind but has fallen and is now generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in considerable defect in Central India West and in slight defect in north Gujarat; night temperature is also slightly below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the south-eastern districts; Saugor has had 0.20", Hoshangabad 0.13", Akola 0.48" and Amroati 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in moderate to considerable excess. Temperature has fallen and is in defect, the deficiency during the day ranging from 5 deg. to 30deg. F.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and fairly general in north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.23", Ahmednagar 0.30", Poona 0.55" and Aurangabad 0.12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now 5 deg. to 19deg. F. in defect during the day in the northern half of the Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, generally associated with thunder or duststorms, has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces with the exception of the south-eastern districts and fairly general in north Hyderabad and Central India West, while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces. Conditions continue slightly unsettled over the greater portion of the country.

A few showers associated with thunder or duststorms may occur in the central parts of the country and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Malabar. Isolated light showers are possible in the north Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 15th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Humidity. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.1	66.0	62	..	9.64	—1.18
Do (14th)	86.7	66.5	81	..	0.58	—8.46
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90	64	8	51	..	0.95	—0.65
Rawalpindi	78	58	57	8	71	..	11.30	1.90
Lahore	91.7	62.0	51	..	5.26	1.58
Amritsar	84.8	62.4	41	..	3.89	..
Hissar	93.7	67.1	18	..	5.49	—0.18
Ambala	86.5	67.0	68	..	12.10	9.16
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.7	66.6	69	..	8.17	6.49
Mainpuri	85.3	63.6	73	..	4.55	2.32
Jhansi	77.3	64.4	78	0.17	6.04	1.77
Cawnpore	88.2	64.9	83	0.07	3.52	1.42
Allahabad	97.8	65.5	66	0.0	2.06	2.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	96.1	65.6	32	..	1.17	—0.91
Karachi	85.8	69.9	58	..	2.43	0.85
Ajmer	92.9	70.8	33	..	3.70	2.32
Jaipore	90.7	65.1	70	..	3.62	2.07
Kotah	89.6	67.6	66	..	5.98	4.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.5	76.0	44	..	1.48	0.91
Dwarka	84	69	69	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	87.1	67.3	36	..	1.23	0.78
Rajkot	99.4	73.8	35	..	0.45	—0.08
Bhavnagar Para	100.4	77.9	55	..	0.18	—0.43
Surat	100.9	75.4	54	..	0.79	0.42
Ahmedabad	100	76.4	56	..	0.25	—0.08
Deesa	99.7	74	24	44	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	88	2	61	..	74	..	4.69	3.87
Indore	94	3	66.1	70	0.15	3.44	1.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	66.8	84	0.04	3.80	1.12
Saugor	78.0	63.2	86	0.20	3.70	1.30
Hoshangabad	78.0	67.8	81	0.13	5.11	3.34
Khandwa	79.0	70.3	63	..	3.11	1.89
Akola	87.3	69.1	57	0.48	5.58	3.46
Amroati	85.3	67.3	71	0.10	4.76	2.65
Nagpur	89	1/.8	55	..	5.93	3.15
Chanda	98.5	72.0	66	..	3.59	0.49
Raipur	95.7	72.9	42	..	3.05	0.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	80	4	60	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	86.1	78.1	75	..	0.64	—0.13
Mormugao	90.6	77.9	78	..	1.36	0.33
Karwar	88.3	76.0	83	..	5.87	3.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	68.0	39	0.23	4.20	4.01
Ahmednagar	91.5	66.9	56	0.30	3.22	1.61
Poona	94	2	66.7	76	0.55	1.25	—0.21
Sholapur	100.8	72.6	58	..	6.67	4.83
Bijapur	96.3	71.2	60	..	6.30	4.52
Belgaum	94.2	67.5	60	..	4.98	2.99
Aurangabad	88.4	68.3	74	0.12	5.00	3.46
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.1	73.3	48	..	4.39	2.32
Hyderabad	99.1	71.1	57	..	4.81	1.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93	9	80	4	67	..	5.62	—0.25
Calicut	93.5	8	9	76	..	10.52	2.38
Cochin	92.0	80	7	75	..	23	28	9.84
Colombo	92.5	75	0	93	0.11	23	15	—4.06
MADRAS, (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.8	75.3	81	..	7.66	0.55
Bellary	1 2	8	76.6	47	..	4.99	2.21
Cuddapah	104	3	77	8	66	..	9.37	4.46
Madras	91.2	73	8	75	..	24.96	4.29
Bangalore	90.7	66.8	65	..	4.77	0.05
Coimbatore	98	2	75.2	69	..	7.73	1.35
Trichinopoly	101.6	77.8	67	..	7.09	—1.81
Negapatam	93.6	81.9	75	..	33.33	—7.27

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		500
" " Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans		5.77
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.20
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	May ..	9.95
	July ..	10.24
New York Official noon call	May ..	9.88
	July ..	10.17
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.62
	July ..	9.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	29,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.61
J.-J.	5.67
J.-A.	5,75
O.-N.	5.91
J.-F.	5.98
M.-A.	6.03

Liverpool, April 14th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.64	5.68
June-July	5.71	5.75
July-Aug.	5.79	5.83
Oct.-Nov	5.93	5.97
Jan.-Feb.	6.00	6.04
Mar.-April	6.05	6.09

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 14th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.64	5.65
June-July	5.71	5.71
July-Aug.	5.79	5.79
Oct.-Nov.	5.93	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	6.00	6.02
March-April.	6.05	6.07

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 14th.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.20
F. G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M. G.	4.54
F. G. " "	4.66
Fine " "	4.78
Good M. G. Oomra	4.54
Fine " "	4.78
Good Broach	5.10
F. G. "	5.25
Fine "	5.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	7,000
Futures at New York May	9.80
Previous closing price..	9.88
Futures at New York July	10.09
Previous closing price	10.18
Spot Cotton at New York	10.15
Previous price	10.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.37
Previous price	9.37
Futures at New Orleans May	9.51
Previous price	9.62
Futures at New Orleans July	9.81
Previous price	9.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 14

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½

£1,200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

£150,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

£350,000 has been released.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 14th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

	Rs
Rs. 2,31,000 were allotted to Bombay.	2,31,000
Tenders on Bombay ½ (Min. Rate) received 92% about that rate in full.	
Telegraphic Transfers—Deferred.	
Rs. 12,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta	Rs.
Rs. 10,00 000 " " Bombay	2769000
Rs. 5,19,000 " " Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta / Bombay at 1-3 31/32.	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta / Bombay 92 above that rate in full.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..	Rs. 36,67,000
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,40,000 at ½1/32	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 14th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal	58

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Sellers / Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	60-6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 %

ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49-3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54-3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Value	55-6
Calcutta Linseed April-May Buyers	54-3
Toria Rapeseed April-May	52-6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	49
Hemp Sellers	32½
Hard Spelter	36

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Value. Hull	£7-12-6
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	85

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£72⅜
Copper Braziers	£90
English Best Selected Copper	80½
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£14-5 to £14-10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid according to the quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta— June	17/0½
July	16/8
August-September	16/6½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.— June.	17/2
July	16/9
August-September	16/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta— June	18/11
July	18/5
August-September	18/0½
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi — June	19/0½
July	18/6½
August-September	11/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May	2/6¾
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 15.

With lower advances from Home the tendency in this market this morning was for lower prices except for ready cotton which is in good demand.

At Colaba the market firmed up on freer buying and showed an advance of Rs. 1-2 over morning rates.

A fair business has been done in forward contracts whilst in ready a large business has been done most styles having been in demand.

Fine M. G. Broach, April, 232.

Quotations:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 232½.

Fine M. G. Kamgaum Akola, May, 202.

Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 171.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 1916, 263.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal, Jan., 1916, 194.

Fine M. G. Kamgaum Akola, Jan., 1916, 227.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea, into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 14th April, 1915:—

Cotton	28,070	Bales.
Wheat	7,568	cwts.
Linseed	4,360	"
Rape, Rai and Hustard Seed ...	3,382	"
Ginjellyseed	931	"
Poppyseed	32	"
Groundnuts	834	"
Castorseed	3,213	"
Rice	5,398	"
Myrabollams	302	"
Cottonseed	4,092	"
Gram	2,698	"
Joowar	2,557	"
Maize	44	"
Barley	3,218	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi .....Rs. 6-15-6, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Forward .....Rs. 7-10, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ...Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.

Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .....Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Forward .....Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts .....Rs. 28 B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed .....Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .....Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt

White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni .....Rs. 36-8, B. T. per candy.

Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hingunghat..Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Kathiawar 10 per cent. .....Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 31-32d.

T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d. June.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 7-32d. June.

Do. 4 m-s. do. .....1s. 4½d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133⅜

Do. Shanghai 170½

60 d-s. Yokohama 149

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be fairly active and firm to-day and the same tendency was noticeable in the Tata Iron and Steel shares.

In Mill shares Davids stood steady at Rs. 550, Fazulbhai at Rs. 413½, Kohinoors at Rs. 780, Centrals at Rs. 1,845 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,457½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,130 X. D. and Standards to Rs. 960.

Indore Malwas declined to Rs. 170.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 260 and Simplex at Rs. 247½ D. D. Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares were in demand at Rs. 95.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs 1,590.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares advanced to Rs. 905.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 217½ for cash.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs 54.

Indian Cotton Press shares were placed at Rs. 113⅜.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 99½ and Deferred to Rs. 198.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 120.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 93.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs 267.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares were quoted at Rs. 171.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Yesterday's Share Market ruled steady for jutes and teas but quiet for coals the business transacted not run into big lines in any department. The Anglo Oriental Steam Navigation shares improved to 6 per cent. There was no weakness anywhere and the slackness observed was probably in great part due to the excessive heat.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11, 11/4; Bhalgóra 21/12, 22; Bhulanbararee 19; Bokare and Ramghur 11/6; Ghusick 11/8; Raneegunge 22/8, 22/12.

Jute:—Barnagore 75/8, 76; Belvedere (ord.) 120, 121; Delta (ord.) 168/8, 169, 170; Fort William (ord.) 60, 60/8; Kankanarrah (ord.) 231, 232; Naihati (prefs.) 103; Northbrook (prefs.) 107.

Tea:—Atal 15, 15/4, 15/8, 15/12; Amlurki 50; Bishnauth 27/8, Eastern Cachar 118/8, 119, 120; Lobah 41, 42; Longview 125; Phoenix 51, 52; Rajnagar 126, 127; Seajuli 17-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 5/8 to 6; Beechwood State 6¼ per. cent. Debentures 103; Burn and Co. 7 per cent. Prefs. 111; Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Railway 89; Howrah Jute 5 per cent. Debentures 100; Loobah Debentures 100; Shadara Sharanpur Railway 131.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/8.

WHEAT, WHEAT FLOUR, AND WHEAT BREAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be highly obliged by your kindly allotting me a small space in your widely circulated paper for the publication of the following:—

Since of late one reads in papers so much about the fall in price of wheat that he is led to believe that wheat has now become as cheap or perhaps cheaper than it was before the war. I may therefore step in at this opportune moment and say that the small reduction that has taken place in the price of wheat is far from being termed an appreciable reduction at all; moreover the price of wheat has steadily been going up again for the last four days.

In July last I was buying superfine wheat flour at Rs. 14 per bag and to-day I am compelled to pay Rs. 18-8 for the same bag. I bake nearly 100 bags of flour in a month and this means that I am obliged to throw out from my pocket Rs. 450 (at Rs. 4-8 per bag) more than in July last. Under these circumstances it was but an impossibility to continue any longer the old prices of breads and it was on this account only that bread prices were slightly put up from 10 loaves to 8 loaves per rupee. I do not think the bread-eating public have any reason to be dissatisfied with this imperceptible increase which the bakers have thought to be absolutely necessary to save themselves from a very critical situation. I therefore sincerely trust that until the prices of wheat flour fall down considerably say to about Rs. 15 per bag of superfine flour, the bread-eating public will willingly accept the small rise in the price of breads. Your, etc.

A BAKER.

Bombay, April 15.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

CHINAMAN SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

A respectable Chinaman proprietor of a leading tailoring establishment in the civil lines of Allahabad and his servant have been convicted by the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad of illicit sale of cocaine, the master being sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 and the servant to three months' and Rs. 50 fine. It appears that the accused had been carrying on an illicit traffic in cocaine for a long time and the police adopted a stratagem of sending a sub-inspector dressed as a nawab to purchase the drug. While the disguised nawab was chewing betel and taking tea with the Chinaman, who was exhibiting samples of cocaine, the police rushed in and made the arrest.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C. 2

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B-4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Numerous light showers connected with dust and thunderstorms occurred in Bombay, Deccan, Central Provinces and Central India. The temperature is much below the normal in the central parts of the country, the weather is unusually dry and warm in Bengal.

Forecast:—No great change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th April, 1915, was 30.120 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.830 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	73.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.666 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	96.0 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	N,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	92 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
TH.	15	m 0 12a	28 0	15	m 5 33	15 8
		11 57a	26 10		5 59a	15 5
F.	16	m 0 42a	27 11	16	m 5 59	15 8
					6 30a	15 7
SAT.	17	m 0 21	26 7	17	m 6 25	15 9
		1 11a	27 8		7 0a	19 2
SUN	18	m 0 46	26 2	18	m 6 51	16 0
		1 41a	27 3		29a	19 9
M	19	m 1 12	25 8	19	m 7 17	16 6
		2 12a	26 8		7 57a	20 8
TU	20	m 1 42	25 0	20	m 7 45	17 2
		2 48a	26 0		8 29a	21 -1
W	21	m 2 20	24 4	21	m 8 20	17 17
		3 38a	25 5		9 31	21 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 15 (Thursday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 6h. 56m
" 16 (Friday)	" 6h. 21m	" 6h. 56m
" 17 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 6h. 57m
" 18 (Sunday)	" 6h 20m	" 6h 57m
" 19 (Monday	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 6h. 57m
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42 4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22d, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-5 p m

ATTEMPT TO RAM THE PRINZ EITEL

A NARROW SHAVE.

The officers and crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich are naturally the objects of popular admiration on the Newport News water front in virtue of their perilous 30,000-mile cruise, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

But to those of British birth and ancestry the hero of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich's raid is the man who nearly brought it to a disastrous end. They recognise in Captain J. Wedgewood, the master of the Stockton steamship Willerby, a worthy successor of Drake's captains.

Here is Captain Wedgewood's story as gathered from his own lips and confirmed by his fellow-prisoners in the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

On February 20, the Willerby, a vessel of 3,600 tons, was steaming in light ballast trim, when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was sighted approaching her. "She signalled to us to stop," said Captain Wedgewood, "but I kept on my course, trying to get by and pass on her port beam. But when she got to a point where it was evident that she could ram us amidships we did stop, and then I saw my chance.

"I did not know all those women and children and civilians were on board. They were locked up below. I only knew she was German and was trying to capture us. My ship was gone, I knew, and I thought I might just as well send the German down along with me. So I ordered the engines to be reversed full speed, backing us straight toward the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which was slowly slipping past us.

"'Give her hell,' I shouted to my engineer; 'give her hell as hard as we can go.' The engineer did his best. The Willerby began to back in good form, and the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich saw the danger. 'Stop or we fire,' he shouted from his bridge. My engineer simply nursed the engine, but somehow we could not get up headway and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich at last slipped past our stern missing us by about fifteen feet. After that there was nothing we could do and we surrendered."

It goes down easily. Not pills, They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D 2

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

ENHANCED TAXATION AS A PROHIBITIVE MEASURE.

The following Press Note in regard to the enhanced prices of liquors is published in yesterday "Bombay Government Gazette":—

In pursuance of their policy of checking the consumption of liquor by enhancing taxation in areas where consumption is increasing, Government have decided, as a result of their annual survey of existing rates, to raise the rates of still-head duty on country spirit, with effect from 1st April 1915, in the folllowing areas:—

"Mahi Kantha leased area, Kanara (below-ghat talukas)—toddy spirit, Ahmedabad District (excepting the Parantij Taluka, including the Modasa Mahal), Kaira District, Surat City and five miles round, the Chorasi and Olpad Talukas the western part of Bulsar and the towns of Pardi and Umarsadi of the Surat District, Nasik District (excepting the Baglan, Kalwan and Peint Talukas), Dhulia, Sindkheda and Shirpur Talukas of the West Khandesh District, Thana District (excepting the Salsette and Bassein Talukas, excluding Bassein Town), and Ahmednagar and Satara Districts."

In 1914-15, with the object of minimising the evil of drink by encouraging the substitution of weak spirit for strong, the duty on the former was reduced without altering the maximum selling price in the case of all areas which are under the separate-shop system. As a further step in the direction of advancing the cause of temperance it has been decided to make reductions in the strength of liquor permitted to be sold in the Town and Island of Bombay and in in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur. In Bombay the prescribed strengths are 20 dg. U.P., 25 dg. U.P. and 60 dg. U.P. the consumption being mainly of 20 dg. P.P. With effect from 1st April 1915, the sale of 20 dg. U.P. will be discontinued and the duty on 25 dg. U.P. liquor will be raised to that at present fixed for 20 dg. U.P., a corresponding enhancement being imposed on 60 dg. U.P. liquor. Similarly in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur the highest strength of liquor permitted to be sold will be 30 dg. U.P., in place of 25 dg. U.P., but the duty will be enhanced to the rate that would have been applicable to 25 dg. U.P. liquor. As this increase in the rate of duty is intended to discourage the consumption of strong liquor, there will be no proportionate enhancement in the duty on 60 dg. U.P. liquor in these districts. For similar reasons while the duty on 40 dg. U.P. liquor in the Kaira District will remain unaltered, that on 25 dg. U.P., will be raised.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was rain during the week in Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing crops were slightly damaged by blight in three talukas of Thar and Parkar and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	30 to 50
Gujarat ...	... 26 to 49
Konkan ...	... 9 to 35
Deccan ...	... 10 to 40
Karnatak ...	... 11 to 25

CHAUFFEUR'S ATTACK ON A WOMAN.

MYSTERIOUS OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

Mr. William Ridsdale, special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" wired from Paris on March 12:—

A well-known and wealthy American woman named Mrs. Fennell was attacked by her ex-chauffeur, a Belgian named Jennessen, in the Avenue Kleber, early yesterday morning. Her throat was cut with a razor and Jennessen afterwards similarly injured himself. The affair, which has many peculiar features, has caused an immense sensation among Americans resident in Paris.

Mrs. Fennell, who is a Greek by birth, lived with her American husband and 18-year-old daughter in one of the fashionable hotels near L'Etoile. She states that Jennessen had written threatening letters to her husband and to herself, after being dismissed from their service, and that she had determined to have a talk with him and to give him good advice. It was during this interview that he attacked her.

Jennessen however, tells another story He is a man of 29 years, and declares that he was the accepted lover of Mrs Fennell He had been driven to his desperate measures by her steadily increasing coldness. He cut her throat when she said all was over between them as she was leaving him at six o'clock in the morning

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole prokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. 180—1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 15

Colaba	Ross	Akyab
Ozarda	Hodgson	Bassein

DEPARTURES

April 15.

Irismere	Scott	Rangoon
Europa Maru	Hirano	Kobe
Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan
Asahi Maru	Kushiki	Kobe
Dwarka	Mapla	Basra
Baroda	Horscroft	P Gulf
Culna	Davies	London

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Persian for	Calcut'a

S. S. Colaba:—The steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Ross, arrived here yesterday from Akyab, which port she left on the 27th March last, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons, Captain Hodgson, arrived here yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,965 tons, Captain E. G. Davies, sailed yesterday for London via Aden, Suez and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persian:—The steamer Persian, 1,723 tons, Captain J. Sutherland, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

S S. Moldavia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Moldavia with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at noon on Wednesday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, April 15th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay
K. Peter Jebsen	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Esmail	K. N. & Co.
Satrunji	M. Hoosain	
Bahadurl		
Kaveri		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela	Deane	M. M. & Co
2 Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
6 Worsley Hall	King	K. N. Co
9 Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
H.W.—14		
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4 Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Crosby Hall	Simpson	K. Nixon & Co
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Elax	Reynolds	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
Maur	Semerson	F. F. Campbell & Co
Miltiades Embiricos	Charitons	D. Nanjee & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A Mithwani
Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
Persian	Sutherland	T. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 330 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co.; 35 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 1,322 cwts. linseed cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.; 2,010 cwts. myrabolums, Rustomjee and Co.; 3,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 2,031 cwts. myrabolums, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 1,250 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 4 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 8 cwts. soowa seed, M. A. Kayum; 90 cwts. turmeric, R. Jivandas and Co.

Novara (s) 163 bales savri cotton, N. Dwarkadas; 600 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mohomed.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 50 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rape seed, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 5,500 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Peter Jebsen (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirkfield (s) 28 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 75 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 2,225 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Nubia (s) 225 cwts. red raisins, E. Mohomed; 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 4 cwts. blback raisins, S. R. Marcus.

Nubia (s) 400 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 300 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Novara from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—2,650 casks cement, 89 casks asphalte, 161 cases lime juice, 34 barrels emulsions, 100 cases medicines, 10 cases glycerine, 250 cases bath bricks, 17 cases medicinal spirits, 133 cases wine, 10 cases 3 hogsheads whisky, 35 cases gin, 6 cases brandy, 68 cases cider, 100 cases mineral water, 38 cases 6 packages drugs, 11 cases tobacco, 7 cases cigarettes, 11 casks glass bottles, 23 casks tallow, 150 barrels grease, 6 casks sealing wax, 10 cases C. L. oil, 25 drums oil, 251 drums linseed oil, 39 cases essential oil, 111 drums turpentine, 26 cases blacking, 223 cases varnish, 30 drums bitumen, 17 cases 12 casks 214 drums 60 kegs paint, 60 packages old newspapers, 21 bales 52 cases paper, 63 cases soap, 9 bales canvas, 51 bundles 21 packages 5 casks 1 keg 2 boxes 589 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 1,029 pig lead, 18 cases confectionery, 10 cases sugar.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17.19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

SEVEN YEARS' PUNISHMENT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

LAXMIDAS HARAKCHAND *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Dhulia. He found the accused guilty of falsification of accounts and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused is a Marwari money-lender of Jamner in East Khandesh. Baban, the complainant, had money dealings with the accused and his father for over 50 years. Baban brought a suit in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Dhulia for accounts against the present accused. There were several documents put in passed by Baban to the accused. The offences with which the accused was charged were alleged to have been committed in connection with the cash consideration recited in one of them. The document was for Rs. 3,000 and was dated 13-8-97. It recited that Rs. 1,071-8-0 out of Rs. 3,000 was advanced in cash on that date. Ex. 12 was the extract of accounts put in by the present accused in that suit. From it only Rs. 1,045 appeared to have been advanced to Baban in cash on the date in question. Neither the plaintiff nor his pleaded questioned the honesty of the accounts though the plaintiff's pleader inspected the original account books. The Sub-Judge, Mr. Choksi, however thought it necessary to inspect the original account books of the defendant before judgment. It immediately struck him that the figures 10 in 1045 were obviously added to 45 afterwards. There were various other entries tampered with, in order to make the altered figures 1045 look plausible. After the discovery the Sub-Judge in the ordinary course of law gave sanction for the prosecution of the accused and the plaintiff Baban duly prosecuted him.

The accused did not deny the alterations but professed complete ignorance about them till the time the Sub-Judge discovered them.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that the non-payment of Rs. 1,000 to Baban was not proved; and even if it was proved, there was no evidence to connect the accused with the alterations in the accounts or their production in Court.

The Sessions Judge observed that a complete chain of alterations was made to make immediate discovery unlikely; but the appearance of the altered entries was too glaring to escape notice. In the circumstances of the case the accused could not but have been aware that he was producing accounts which had been falsified to his advantage. The purpose for which the alterations were made was obviously to defraud the plaintiff by producing them in a Court of Law.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel reserved judgment.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Diwan Bahadur Rao and Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RIOTING AND MISCHIEF.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED,

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

JABA PACHAN AND THREE OTHERS V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

The appellants, some of whom are Dharalas and others Patidars of the Kaira District, were charged with rioting armed with deadly weapons and in the course of the same rioting, with house-breaking and setting fire to them. They were found guilty by Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who sentenced each of them to 14 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

The story for the prosecution was that cattle disease had been prevailing among the cattle of the village of Bhatashi and the village people suspected that the tanners of the place had a hand in bringing it about for the sake of hides. A short time before this occurrance the tanners were prosecuted for nuisance at their tanning reservoirs and were fined. On 5th August 1914, some leading people of the village "Mukhi Matadars" went to the tanners' quarters and asked them to stop the disease, but the tanners replied that they could not help it. A mutual altercation took place. In the meantime a large crowd of the village people came running armed with sticks, bill-hooks, hatches and fell upon the tanners and commenced breaking their houses and setting fire to them. The tanners hid themselves in their houses and did not venture to come out till after the crowd had finished their work and gone away. The crowd had done considerable mischief to almost all the houses of the tanners in that locality; roofs were cut and doors and door frames were seriously damaged and split. Seven persons were arrested and put on their trial.

The appellants pleaded not-guilty. The Sessions Judge, Mr. C. N. Mehta, observed, "I have approached this case against the present accused with anxious consideration and have approached the evidence for the prosecution with a good deal of caution. And the result of it has been that I have absolutely no doubt as to the presence of the accused in the riot and that they had taken an active part in it."

It was contended that the Sessions Judge failed to give proper effect to the fact that in the first information given to the Third Class Magistrate, the names of none of the appellants were mentioned. The Sessions Judge himself recognised that the names given in the subsequent complaint had been mentioned in joint consultation and included the names of all those who, they supposed, had actually come there or were likely to be among the rioters. That being the fact, it was risky to convict the appellants merely because some of the tanners stuck to those names later on.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel acquitted the accused and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded.

Mr. Binning with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION) BY JOHN SANDERS SLATER ESQ., OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR V. THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The plaintiff in this suit was Mr. Sanders Slater the official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. He sued the Defendant Company for Rs. 4,000 being the amount of the dividend on the 4,000 shares of the Defendant Company held by the plaintiff bank with interest and costs.

The plaintiff stated that the plaintiff Bank was on the 20th October 1913 registered in the defendant's share Company register as the holder of 4,000 shares (Rs. 20 paid up) in the Defendant Company and was still the holder of such shares but no certificates had been issued to the plaintiff bank.

At the 8th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Defendants Company held on 5th November 1913 a dividend of one rupee per share was declared to be paid to the shareholders whose names were on the register on 5th November 1913 or after the 1st of December 1913. Such dividend had been paid to the other shareholders but not to the plaintiff bank in spite of repeated demands.

The defendants did not dispute the facts as alleged in the plaint but stated that the above mentioned resolution by which the dividend was declared was passed on the strength of a report and balance sheet prepared by the then auditor of the defendant Company Mr. N. R. Mistry whose report was dated 13th September 1913. The Secretaries of the Defendant Company at the time when the report and balance sheet were prepared were the firm of Rahim Joosab & Co. consisting of Rahim Joosab and Noormahomed Joosub. In consequence of the closing of the Credit Bank of India Ltd. Rahim Joosab & Co. resigned as secretaries of the Defendant Company on 7th October 1913 and the firm of A. Hussen and Co. were thereafter appointed on their recommendation. The Board of Directors approved of the abovementioned report and balance sheet and also the transfer of 4000 shares from the name of Noormahomad Joosab to that of the plaintiff bank, such transfer being actually made on 28th October 1913.

On 11th October 1913 Hussein and Co. resigned as secretaries and M. M. Shirazi and Sons the present secretaries were appointed in their place. Their suspicions being aroused they requested other auditors to audit the accounts of the Defendant Company for the year ending 30th June 1913 and on 25th February 1914 the auditors issued their report to the Board of Directors. The Defendant Company stated that the report and balance sheet issued by N. R. Mistry as Auditor of the Company on the strength of which the resolution of the 5th November was passed by the shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting were false and misleading and the Defendant Company had discovered that instead of there being a profit of Rs. 40,442 in the year ending 30th there was a very heavy loss and in consequence they submitted that the said resolution declaring the dividend was invalid and of no effect, the result of carrying out the resolution would be to pay dividend out of the capital of the Company which was "ultra vires."

The defendant Company also contended that at the date of the said transfer. Noormahomad who was the holder of the shares was indebted to the Defendant Company to the extent of Rs. 90,000 and under the Articles of Association the Company had a primary and paramount lien on all shares of every member for the amount of any debt due or owing from or to the Company and also on the dividend, which the Company was entitled to apply towards the satisfaction of such debt.

Further the defendants contended that the Plaintiff Bank was not entitled to make the claim until the liability of Noormahomad to the Defendant Company was satisfied and prayed by way of counterclaim for a declaration that the Defendant Company was entitled to a lien on the 4,000 shares and the dividends thereon for the satisfaction of the liability of Noormahomad to the Defendant Company.

Mr. Campbell and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship in delivering judgment after stating the facts and the contentions of the defendants, said that in the beginning the defendant Co., had been making profits which had not been distributed and set apart as a reserve fund which amounted to Rs. 65,000. That was a fund which had arisen out of profits and did not form part of the capital.

Referring to the accounts his Lordship continued that accounts for the year ending June 1913 by the Co.'s auditors were undoubtedly incorrect in many particulars and was only arrived at by neglecting loss which had been incurred in the life department of the Co. The new balance sheet prepared by Mr. J. Batliboi of Messrs. Batliboi and Batliboi showed a totally different state of affairs that increased the loss in life department from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 28,000 and odd and reduced a profit of Rs 40,000 and odd to a loss of Rs. 9,000 and odd On the whole this balance sheet showed a total loss of Rs. 33,000 and odd. Deducting this from Rs. 65,000 over Rs. 30,000 still remained from which the dividend which amounted in all to Rs. 25,000 could be paid. Therefore it was possible to hold that there was nothing illegal about the resolution declaring the dividend. The Co., may not have declared a dividend if they had known the true state of affairs. That may very well be but having distributed the dividend it was not for the Co., to say that the dividend was paid under a mistake and therefore the shareholders were liable to refund the dividend distributed unless the shareholders knew that it was paid from capital.

All the shareholders should be put on the same footing and while those paid were entitled to retain the dividend those who were not paid were entitled to be paid for if there was no illegality there was no reason why some should be paid and all should not be paid.

His Lordship passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 4,000 and costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

K. T. DONGRE *v.* A. E. PATANWALA.

The plaintiff was proprietor and manufacturer of "Dongre's Balamrit" which according to him had acquired a great reputation as "Children's Tonic." The defendant recently put in the market a preparation by the name of "Domiwar's Balamrit." On an information filed by the plaintiff the defendant was fined Rs. 200 on the charge of infringing the plaintiff's Trade Mark by Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Notwithstanding this the defendant continued to sell his abovenamed preparation; and the present suit was filed by the plaintiff praying that the defendant be restrained from selling his preparation with a label, get-up, and device which may be a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's label, and for damages.

When the suit was called on this morning the defendant gave an undertaking not to sell in future any preparation with the label, device and general get-up similar to that of the plaintiff's and agreed to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Y. G. Gokhale appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared in person.

Attorneys for plaintiff: Messrs. Judah and Soloman.

NOVEL PROCEDURE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

AHMED HAJI HASHAM DAD *v.* SURAJMAL B. MEHTA an Attorney of the High Court.

This was a rule taken out by the plaintiff on the defendant to show cause why inspection of a certain cash-book was not allowed to the plaintiff and why his attorneys Messrs. Vatcha and Co. were not allowed to initial the entries according to a certain agreement.

Mr. Bahaduriji appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship remarked that this was a Chamber matter.

Mr. Bahadurji: "It is my Lord, I do not know why the other side has adopted the novel procedure of coming into Court over a Chamber matter."

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Jinnah said that ordinarily it would be a Chamber matter but urged that there was nothing to prevent its being heard in Court. The defendant had agreed to do certain things and they had not performed them which necessitated the plaintiff's coming into Court.

His Lordship: "Rule discharged with costs." You must do it in the proper way.

Mr. Jinnah: "Your Lordship directs that we should renew our application in Chambers?"

His Lordship: "Yes, certainly."

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

56-14—187-13.—Dastur and Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay, Crawford B. & Co.

57-14—775-13.—Dastur and Co., Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and anr., Crawford B. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal of Caveat.

T. & I. J. 5-15.—G. B. Pandya, Shamrao Sakharam Vinekar v. Dongerkery Laxmanrao Pandya & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

142-15.—Wadia G. & Co., Jafferji Adamji v. Jivibai, widow and anr., Vachha & Co.

201-15.—Wadia G. & Co., Jafferji Adamji v. Jivibai, widow and anr., Vachha & Co.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

520-14—Mulla and M, Shri Dwarkishlalji Shri Valabharaiji Maharaj v. Ratonsey Goculdas and ors., Little & Co., not to be called on tell 17-4-15.

For Decree Absolute.

929-12—Khunderao L and M, Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Sulleman Hassan Soudagar and anr, Daph F and D. Amin and D., not to be called on tell 17-4-15.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

For confirmation of Commr's Report and for further directions and costs.

1445-14.—Madh. K. & Ch., Damodhar Anandji. a firm Ebji Umarsey, a firm, C. P. D. Cunha.

127-13.—Mehta D. & L., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Kanga & S., Mehta D. & L. M. K. R. B. & Co.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

1258-14.—Tyabji D. & Co., Gurmukhrai Sukhananda, a firm v. Ramchander Jeynarayen and ors.

Chamber Matters for disposal (in Chambers).

O. S. 328-15.—Payne & Co., Madhowlal Govindram, and anr., v. Dwarkadas Jekissondas and ors., Payne & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co., Ch. 29-3-15.

O. S. 350-15.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Dastur Kaikhneroo Dastur Jamaspji and anr., v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, Jeh. S. M. & H. 31-3-15.

For Consent Decree (in Court).

542-11.—Payne & Co., R. D. Sethna v. Rabeabai widow, and ors., Forbes and Co., Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

O. S. 333-15.—Payne & Co., Hirabai, widow and ors., v. Maneckbai Pestonji Godiwalla and ors., Payne & Co., Un. P. & P. Jam. B.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bri Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

470-12—In person, Narpar Parbat v Passu Tricum and ors, Rustomji and G, Dastur and Co.

721-12—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Goculdas v Basantlal Gorakhram a firm, Mulla and M.

818-12—Ard H D and Co, Oosman Jamal v Fardunji Nowroji Fardunji, Captain and V.

1095-14—Ard H D and Co, Ardeshir Dadabhoy Kerrawalla and anr v Nawajbai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Jeh G and B, Un P and P, Vachha and Co.

1364-14—Jeh M and S, V R Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1264-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld in liquidation v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bhai K and G.

1260-14.—Motichand and D., Messrs. Jivanlal Laxmichand a firm v Nanabhai Cowasji Engineer, Jam R and D.

1266-14—Rustomji and G, Khatizabai v Bibanbai widow and ors, Mulla and M.

1277-14—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v Bhagirath Munnalal, M K R B and Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D and Co, Argoon Khimji & Co a firm v Chugondas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1343-14—Crawford B and Co, Turner Morrison and Co Ld and ors v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

In Re. Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Ginning Pool at Sheagon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab, Petitioner, v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. and Co., Notice 8-2-15.

In Re. Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Pressing Pool at Sheagaon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab, Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. and Co., Notice 8-2-15.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.

Professor P. A. Wadia, re-examined by Mr. Madon, said the Gatha Society had no creed or religious policy of its own and it only encouraged study and research. Half the members of the Conference had nothing to do with the Iranian Association, the Gatha Society, the Fasli Sal Mandal or any other such society. The "Parsi" was started before the Conference came into existence and was in favour of the admission of aliens into the Parsi community. Other papers also favoured the admission of aliens, and at the same time sided with the Conference.

Mr. Jal J. Marzban, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said his father did not now manage the paper nor did he control the paper so far as its contents were concerned. The editor and in his absence the sub-editor passed all printing matter to the printer after initialling it.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said his father did not control the general policy of the paper either in its broad outlines or its details. He had ceased doing so about ten years ago.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said his father occasionally went out of Bombay for his health. Witness did not think his father read articles before they appeared in the paper. When the Conference was first started the "Jam-e-Jamshed" wrote something in support of it, saying it was something good.

Further questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said he remembered the defamation suit brought by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against the "Jam-e-Jamshed." He went to the High Court occasionally when the suit was being heard. He did not remember his father having said there that whenever there was anything of importance it was the rule to bring the matter up to him. He did not think it would be correct if his father said so. He did not know that matters were brought to his father. He did not hear his brother say that the article headed "Zadu Pichi" was solely edited by the first respondent. He did not know that the first respondent wrote leading articles. So far as he knew he only wrote short sketches about his travels in Europe and other countries. He did not know of his father having written any article during the last five years. He lived with his father and he knew he took no interest in the conduct of the paper though as proprietor he looked into its finances. His father had laid down the policy of the paper when he was editor and nobody would diverge from it.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Sitabai, a Hindu woman, charged Phulchand Tolaji and Tarachand Tolaji, Marwaris, with robbery. Mr. P. N. Vijayakar appeared for the complainant while Messrs. R. S. Pandit and Indarjit, barristers, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused while levying an attachment on a decree obtained against her husband from the Small Causes' Court, forcibly removed from her person a "mangalsutra," a neck ornament which was given as a token by a husband to a wife at the time of marriage.

Mr. Pandit contended there was no dishonest intention and the accused took the ornament in the assertion of their claim. He cited rulings in suport of his contention and submitted that the ornament in question was not a "mungalsutra," which was invariably a neck ornament of black beads with a few gold beads and a small gold pendant. Two educated witnesses had not been able to say whether the ornament in question was a ""mungalsutra" or not and it was therefore not possible that the accused, who were ignorant Marwaris, could make out what kind of ornament it was. Even if the ornament was wrongly attached on a claim being established in the Small Causes Court, the complainant's husband had been given back not only the ornament but was also paid the costs, so that a provision had been made for any wrongful attachment levied. The matter was therefore for a Civil Court.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

TINDAL FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, of the Port Officer's staff, charged Maya Dahya, a tindal, with not stopping his barge when called upon to do so by the patrol ship. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

LITERATURE AND THE WAR.

TRANSFORMATION AND MODIFICATION OF IDEAS.

There, can be no shadow of a doubt that of all the professions which have suffered by the war, that of letters has fared the the most hardly, says Mr. Harold Massingham in "T. P.'s Weekly." Since the beginning of the war literature nas not only been depressed, it has been threatened with extinction. It has surrendered without striking a blow, without so much as expressing its present discontents. Now, let us make no mistake about it. Literary men themselves are partly responsible for this ignominy of defeat.

BELLONA V. PARNASSUS.

The papers—daily, weekly and even monthly—are compelled, owing to profusion of war material, to exercise strict economy upon their space. The public themselves are naturally far more intimately concerned with the national fortunes on the battlefield than with the irrelevant niceties of art criticism or fiction. All this is true enough, and a serious handicap it is to any literary activity. And, when we consider that the nation as a whole, in peace as in war, is far less sensitive and responsive to the imaginotive and artistic appeal than the French and the Italians, it is past argument that culture (to use an odious and opinionated term) has fallen on evil days..

But I repeat that this atrophy is partly its own fault. If modern literature had in conscious, half-articulate intuitions of our people to anything like the same degree that Gorky, Dostoieffsky and Tolstoi thrust theirs into the souls of the Russian people, if it had had any sense of virile self-realisation, it would, somehow or another, have stood upon its feet and been triumphant over its potential destruction.

In order to understand this problem, greatly complicated by literature's own insufficiency on the one side and the inevitable pressure of events upon it on the other; in order to understand it and, if possible, try and see some way out of it, let us see what has actually happened. I suppose that in every period of our magnificent literary tradition there have been those who were artists and those who professed themselves artists. The vital point is—which have been accepted into the fold, the sheep or the goats? Unfortunately, with one or two exceptions, it is the pseudo-artists who are having, at the present time, the notoriety of their lives. The proof of this apparently dogmaic statement is furnished simply by the multitude and value of their achievements.

There are the sober prose-writers, who have never written a poem in their lives and are now madly tearing at the skirts of poesy in martial verses, which if unimpeachable on the score of patriotism, are very much at odds with the laws both of beauty and of prosody. There are the popular novelists who, once the acolytes of dukes, villains, simpering maidens, strong silent men, and rhodomontade, are now camp-followers in the wake of imaginary armies.

MARS AND SUBURBIA.

There are the nondescript writers who, two months ago the veriest innocents on war matters, are now laying the whole field of Mars under their industrious pens. Now, from the point of view of national interest, these men are no doubt doing useful service. But, from the angle of this article, one may say with confidence in the first place that they do not represent literature, and in the second that, from the point of view of a solution to literary wastage and unemployment, they can very well take care of themselves. No, our concern is not with these, but those whom we may call the proletariat of the profession—those who do care about art, and in varying degrees of aesthetic accomplishment glean a precarious living by psychological, critical, poetic and imaginative work of every kind. These are the people who, whether they wait upon posterity with or without success, are the messengers of the achievements of the past and the parents of the hopes of the future. And these are they who, being largely unknown and less adaptable (to say the least) than their more exalted brethren have been certainly ruined by the war.

The question is—what is to be done with them? Is the nation going to ignore them? Are they to continue to ignore themselves? I confess I feel rather sceptical about practical remedial measures. The State cannot exactly pension and endow them, until the war is over. Charitable methods are a sop to Cerberus but not a solution of the problem. As for out-of-work relief pay by journalistic trade unions, that is only possible in a few isolated cases.

WHEN ART IS USELESS.

Make a soldier of him? Let us hope not, for the sake of the Army. He would be as much good in an army as he would be in a trade union, and for precisely the same reasons. Physically, a sturdy manual worker would be worth half a dozen of him; mentally, his temperament would be out of proportion with the active, regular disciplined and resourceful qualities indispensable to the soldier. And you cannot altogether train a man out of his constitutional temper and attitude.

It seems to me that the problem can be solved without any of these divagations and by the spiritual exigencies of the time alone. The plain fact is that the nation needs literature, and, what is more, cannot afford to do without it. It needs it now more than ever it did before, and for two very powerful reasons. In the first place, the brain and nerves of the nation cannot subsist on a pabulum of official communiques and unofficial commentaries around them and upon them, alone. The mental equipment of individuals, as of nations, is complex. It cannot be nourished sufficiently by the movements of armies, by a sentence or two a day about them, or even by ampler speculations upon them. Such an absorption, to the exclusion of everything else, is abnormal and dangerous to sane and rational perspective.

DO WE NEED LITERATURE?

Consider the period of the Napoleonic wars. We beat Napoleon by patience, calm foresight and indomitable perserverance. But while Napoleon was bestriding the Continent, the romantic revolution, with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt and Byron as its generals, was deposing the classical formalism of the eighteenth century and conquering a wider imaginative territory than our literature had yet even visualised.

And that leads us to the second and most potent reason. We are doing a good deal more than waging a war against Germany. For, in the process, the whole structure and composition of our ideas are under-going profound transformations and modification. As in all crises of the national history, thought, the mistress of the world, is, for better or for worse, at its spring; its mysterious fermentations, like those of nature at the turn of the year, working in impalpable energies and reactions. How then, can we afford to put aside the presence of literature, the *fons et origo* of thought and the soul of a nation? This, indeed, is the only answer to the problem. Let not the publishers and the papers shut their presses and their columns to literature, not only for the sake of men of letters and ideas, but for the sake of the past, the present and the future of the nation. And let not the Press forget, that when it denounces the destruction of Louvain and the desecration of Rheims, it acknowledges and invokes the essential significance and need of art to humanity.

STORY OF A PRISONER OF WAR,

THE FASCINATING AEROPLANE.

"The Times", special correspondent at Cairo gives the following interesting narrative of a Turkish beggar soldier:—

There are now over 800 Ottoman prisoners of war in Egypt. Of these, about 150 are wounded; the rest were mostly captured or gave themselves up during and after the recent fighting on the Canal. There are also deserters, some from Regular or Reserve regiments, other from Mumtaz and Eshref Bey's Corps of Irregulars. These last are poor devils—Egyptians, Indian and Algerian Moslems. Syrians, and what not, forcibly enrolled in spite of their protests, who found the company of the Tuurkish desperadoes and Arab "mudjahidin" (Holy warriors) with whom, willy-nilly, they had to cross the desert, the reverse of congenial.

Soldiers these men are not, and never were. One of them, a Tripolitan Arab, recounts how he lived comfortably by begging. He had enough to eat; no preachers of the Gospel of Efficiency bade him "get on or get out." He did no work—why, after all, should he?—and, though it was cold sometimes, he led a happy life. He did not want to fight, but they took him from his corner and drafted him into Eshref's corps of braves. He marched through a desert for weeks, how and where he does not know, till at last he found himself near the sea. There he deserted, threw his rifle away, and is now in the prisoners' camp at Tura, a quaint and unmilitary looking bundle of old clothes pleased to be fed and lodged free of charge.

Other prisoners from these "scallywag corps" are almost equally unmilitary in appearance. Among them is a Cairene, the keeper of a coffee-house, whom the Turkish recruiters snapped up while on a visit to Syria and converted into an Ottoman "fedai." Protests were useless, not to say dangerous. But our Cairene showed no zeal; in fact, he surrendered as soon as he decently could, and delighted the railwaymen at Cairo Station by shouting, as he emerged from the prisoners' train and recognized a British police officer, "Greeting, oh Phillips Bey! Thanks to God I am back again and very glad."

Of the Syrian soldiers, most are from Southern Palestine and the Hauran. The 25th Division, which bore the brunt of the fighting on the enemy's side, is recruited from these districts. They are an uneven body of men as regards build and physique. Some look decidedly good military material, others the reverse, but none of them seem to regret having been made prisoners or to feel any enthusiasm for the Turkish cause. On the other hand, there is abundant evidence that the Syrians fought pluckily enough at Tussum and Serapeum, and one has the impression that, with officers who knew their language and better musketry training, they would be useful soldiers. They marched across the desert in fine style, leaving few stragglers by the way, and most of them look capable of enduring any amount of fatigue.

The Turks, most of whom belong to the 28th Infantry Regiment and the 4th Pontoon Company, both units belonging to the IVth (Smyrna) Army Corps, are in general a tough, well set-up body of men, stolider and more dignified in bearing than the Arabs, but highly appreciative of any kindness and extremely well-behaved. The men of the Pontoon Company who have been taken prisoners seem very much above the Anatolian average in education. They talk little. They do not know the names of any of the smaller places through which they passed, and they seem to have no grudge against the German officers, with whom they hardly came in contact.

MEN AND OFFICERS.

In this connexion I may note that some of the Arab prisoners said that the German officers at all events saw that they had enough to eat. Of their own officers they seem to know little. One has the impression that, though there are many exceptions to the rule, the gap between the school-trained (*mektebli*) officer of the Effendi class and the peasants who form the enormous majority of the rank and file is still very great. One soldier, a placid and kindly-looking Anatolian, had the following strange story to tell:—

I was two days without food by the canal. The others had food, but I had none. I was an officer's servant and my officer said he would see that I had food, but I had none. While we were near the canal a *tiyare* (aeroplane) came flying over us. My officer said, "Shoot, shoot." But I did not shoot. I never had seen a *tiyare* before and it was going so beautifully, like a bird. He said, "Shoot" again, but I wanted to look at it. Then he was very angry and we had an altercation. So I shot my officer. I did not want to shoot the aeroplane, it was going so beautifully.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Association Meeting, 5-55 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Mails for Persian Gulf will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

English Mail steamer expected to arrive at 5 p.m.

Parsi Gymkhana Annual Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

Bombay Medical Union, Clinical Meeting, Lamington Road, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, April 19.

Bombay High Court—Summer Vacation.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m

TUESDAY, April 20.

Manekji Petit Mills, 5 p.m. and Framji Petit Mills 4 p.m., Ordinary General Meetings, Hornby Road.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Insolvency Court, Vacation sitting.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DE GALE—At Rawal Pindi, on the 3rd April, 1915, the wife of Capt. W. A. S. de Gale, 5th Cavalry, of a daughter.

WALKER—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 9th April, 1915, the wife of A. C. Walker, I. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS—IRVINE—At the British Consulate and All Saints Church, Marseilles, on the 12th March, 1915, by the Rev. Basil Montray, George Alexander Phillips, (Bank of Bombay), Captain 1. A. R., attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to Margaret, daughter of the late Duncan Irvine of London and Edinburgh.

HUDSON—PRICE—At Christ Church, Pachmarhi, on the 5th April, 1915, by the Ven. Cyril Price, Archdeacon of Nagpur, uncle of the bride, Major J. H. Hudson, Mil. Accts. Depn., son of the late Rev. J. Hudson, to Cicely Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of Curtmel Fell, North Lancashire.

FORSYTH—GLANVILLE—At Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, on the 7th April, 1915, by the Rev. W. W. Castle, M.A., Chaplain, Captain Alexander Freyer Jourdan Forsyth, Royal Field Artillery, only son of J. H. P. Forsyth, Esq., of St. Michael's Lodge, Cheltenham, to Mary Frances, elder daughter of Colonel F. Glanville, D. S. O., Commanding Royal Engineer 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

SOMERS-TAYLOR—KENNEDY—On the 5th instant at Christ Church, Mozufferpore. Charles Somers-Taylor of the Indian Agricultural Service to Marjory, the youngest daughter of Pringle Kennedy of Mozufferpore.

DEATHS.

HARDAKER—At Agra, on the 22nd March, 1915, Kathleen Muriel, in her 24th year, the dearly beloved wife of Asst. Surg. F. G. Hardaker, and dearly loved only daughter of Mrs. C. M. Laing. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, mother, brother and relatives.

"Sweet spirit rest in peace!"

TROUP—At Kausanie, Captain C. J. R. Troup, late 52nd Oxford Light Infantry, aged 77 years, 4 months and 7 days. Friends please accept this notice.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 16.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

127.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8,348 Vol. J. T. Daly.
No. 8,349 Vol. R. C. S. Gaddum.
No. 8,350 Vol. C. H. H. Chessall.
No. 8,351 Vol. R. Leigh.
No. 8,352 Vol. G. H. Percival.
No. 8,353 Vol. A. Lochore.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April 16.

Embarkation Saturday 17th April.—

Members detailed for duty will parade at Alexandra Dock, No. 12, Shed, at 7-30 a.m. (S. S .Bankura)
Wednesday, 21st April.
Members detailed for duty will parade at Alexandra Dock Jetty end at 8-30 a.m. (S. S. Begum.)

Proficiency.—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 102 dated 14th April 1915, the following N. C. Officers and Troopers of the Bombay Light Horse passed an examination of Proficiency Certificate held at Bombay on the 31st March 1915.
Corpl. E. C. Reid, Corpl. J. W. Hughes, Lieut. Corpl. F. B. Sadler, Trooper F. C. Spencer, Trooper B. M. Bayly, Trooper J. S. Gratton, Corpl. Trumper, Corpl. H. R. Harris.

Leave.—2nd Lieut. A. E. Baird, is granted leave ex: India for 6 months from 17th April, 2nd Lieut. A. E. Baird, relinquished the appointment of Acting Adjutant on 14th instant.
Corpl. E. C. Reid, is granted leave ex: India for 12 months from the 15th April, 1915.

Honorary Member.—Mr. W. H. Ogston, is placed on the Honorary Members Roll of the Corps from the 14th instant.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. N. M. Muzumder's lecture fixed for Saturday the 17th April has been put off to the next Session.

THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

The general meeting of members convened for Saturday next has been postponed to the following day, Sunday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.).

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,36,764-12-6; Rev. A. H. Clark, M.A., Ahmednagar, Rs. 12; The Nurses, J. J. Hospital, per Sister Ellen Mary, Rs. 32-12-7, J. S. Kirby Esqr., Kakula, Agra District, Rs. 5; "J. C.", Rs. 20; F. Pratt Esqr., I.C.S., Collector of Surat, Rs. 15; H. T. Keeling Esqr., Rs. 30; and "Anonymous" Rs. 150, Total Rs. 1,37,029-9-1.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday seven attacks and three deaths from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city, the seven plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi, Mahalaxmi and 2nd Nagpada. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 111 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 127 of 1913.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Anandibai, aged 15 years. The deceased, who worked as a coolie in the employ of the Port Trust, was on Wednesday afternoon waiting with other coolies near the Port Trust lines at Sheikh Misri to be carried by a train to receive their salary. A train came up and before the trucks had stopped, the deceased tried to climb into one of them, with the result that she was caught between the buffers of two of the trucks. The train was at once stopped, and the deceased extricated. She died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FOUND DEAD.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of Nawloo Nana, aged about 25 years, a school master employed in the Kamatipura Municipal School.

The evidence showed that on Wednesday night flames were noticed coming out of a room on the first floor of a chawl at Nagpada. The doors were found fastened from inside. On the doors being opened, the deceased, who was the only occupant of the room and his bed were found on fire. The flames were put out but Nawloo had been dead. He had been ill for the last fifteen days and depressed and was on sick leave.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE S. P. C. K.

WORK OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Bombay Branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, adopted at yesterday's annual meeting:—

The amount realized by sales in the Book Depot has slightly exceeded that of last year, amounting to Rs. 8,299-15-1 as against Rs. 8,201-13-6. The Statement of Assets and Liabilities shows an estimated balance of Rs. 7,880-14-11 in favour of Assets, which is Rs. 916-3-2 in excess of the corresponding balance of Rs. 6,964-11-9 of last year.

Subscriptions and donations have amounted in the year under review to Rs. 416 as against Rs. 397 last year; while offertories have totalled Rs. 564-5-6 in the present year, as against Rs. 493-2-9 in the preceding year.

In the most important department of vernacular work various endeavours of the past year are considered noteworthy. In nearly all of them the great generosity of the Parent Society in aiding the work of the local Vernacular Committee with its liberal grant figures conspicuously.

In the number of Vernacular publications sold from the Depot, a reduction has once more to be regretfully noted; (1288 publications, in all, sold, as against 1429 in 1913 and 2005 in 1912). The act that a smaller number (by 509 copies) of Marathi Common Prayer Books and Marathi Hymnals has been asked for during this year as compared with the last partly accounts for the decrease observed.

EMPIRE OF INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon, Mr. G. C. Plinstone presiding. The directors' report, which has been published in these columns, was adopted. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report at the meeting said:—

In the report and accounts which are presented to this meeting you will see that we have done very well notwithstanding the dislocation of trade owing to the war. In the report the progress of the business is detailed with its usual clearness and fulness. Briefly stated—new policies have been issued for Rs. 39 lakhs—our annual income exceeds Rs. 24 lakhs, we have paid Rs. 5,76,000 for claims—our assurance fund has been increased by Rs. 14,37,000 and the total accumulated funds of the Company exceed one crore of rupees. The economy in management on which we so justly pride ourselves has been well maintained and our expense ratio again shows a material decline. It has been reduced by nearly two per cent. and is not only far below the average but we believe is the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. In our report we have recorded with deep regret the deaths of Mr. Chabildas Lallookhoy, who was one of the original directors of the Company and for many years its chairman, and Sir George Hardy, our consulting actuary from the commencement. I take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Company our appreciation of their long and valued services.

The report was seconded by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama and passed. A dividend of 28 per cent. free of income tax, payable on the 16th instant, was declared—thus making with the bonus of 14 per cent. (previously passed) a total distribution of 42 per cent. for the year was declared and a bonus equal to one month's salary directed to be paid to the office staff. Messrs. Battliboi and Battliboi were re-elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 400 and Mr. W. A. Chambers re-elected a director. The usual compliment to the chairman closed the business of the meeting.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were as follows on the last day of:—

March, 1913 .....Rs. 28,93,97,000
March, 1914 .....Rs. 23,41,21,000
March, 1915 .....Rs. 22,10,22,000

STERLING BILLS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 15th April, at 1s 29-32 and 1s 27-32d. the rupee, 1915, at 1s 29.92 and 1s 27-62d. the rupee, respectively.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

The Gaiety was packed to its utmost capacity last night the entertainment proving a tremendous success. Steve Buckingham, who is not quite new to Bombay sang two of his latest hits "Are we all here to-night" "Where are the lads of the village to-night" which elicited rounds of applause. Miss Marie Godwin gave three of her select songs "I won't like to make a fuss of me" "I never kiss my boys" both of which brought down the house. If Miss Godwin was good last week, she is at her best this week. The feature of the evening, however, was the funny musical scena entitled Chrysanthemums produced by Mr. Buckingham assisted by Miss Marie Godwin and two other members. This is an original production comprising of music, mirth, melody, plenty of humour and giving scope for the artistes to show their ability as dancers. The pictures were a very good selection. The Drama entitled "Bridge of Shadow" which relates how a girl saved her lover's life was intensely pathetic throughout with an element of comedy at the end. Views of Scarborough, recall the recent raid. Pathe's Gazette depicts various war scenes in which the Allies are seen fighting in three directions, besides productions of what is happening throughout the world: and to-night we are promised also the new Gazette to be received by to-day's mail which the management announce depicits some stirring scenes of the present War.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF SUEZ CANAL.

In the course of a paper read, yesterday, before the Royal Asiatic Society, Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi threw some light on the ancient history of the Suez Canal:—

Some ruins recently discovered on the sites of the banks of the canal seem to show that Seti I was the first Egyptian king who thought of building a canal to connect the above-mentioned two seas. But Herodotus, Strabo, Artistotle, Diodorus Seculus, and Pliny, speak of other kings as original planners and constructors of the Suez Canal. According to Herodotus, Neco (about B. C. 615) first attempted the construction of the canal. About 120,000 Egyptians died while building the canal from various diseases. This reminds us of the havoc worked by Malaria in building the Panama canal. Darius the Persian (5th century B. C.) completed it. Darius's canal was four days' journey in length and sufficient to admit two triremes in width. Aristotle is said to refer to the above Sesostris as the first king connected with the canal. Strabo says that either Sesostris or Neco planned the canal and Darius well-nigh completed it, but did not open it because he was made to understand that the level of the Red Sea being higher than the land of Egypt, the connection with the Red Sea would inundate the country. Ptolemy II. to avoid that difficulty is said to have built locks or sluices at the Suez or Red Sea end of the Canal. Diodorus and Strabo both say well-nigh the same thing. According to Pliny also it was Ptolemy who completed the canal, the length of which was 37½ miles width 100ft. and depth 40 ft.

Herodotus says clearly that Darius the Great had completed the canal begun by Neco before him but subsequent writers like Strabo doubted the statement of Herodotus and said that Darius desisted from completing it lest the higher land of the Red Sea may lead to inundation of the country and to spoiling the fresh water of the Nile. But the recent discoveries of Parsipolitan columns in the vicinity of the modern canal have led to show that Herodotus was correct in ascribing the completion of the canal to Darius. The discovery of this column among Darius's other columns, in the vicinity of the modern Suez Canal by M. Ch. de Lesseps, settles the question that the doubts of Strabo, Pliny and others were unfounded and that Darius had completed the canal.

There is one difference, and that a principal difference, between M. Lesseps' modern Suez Canal and the ancient canal. It is this that the ancient kings of Egypt did not directly connect the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. They connected it with the Pelusiac branch of the Nile which emptying itself in the Mediterranean completed the connection. In fact the ancient canal was during half its way, well-nigh parallel to the modern canal. The Isthmus of Suez has more than once changed its physico-geographical condition. In the time of the very early kings before the canal was built, ships from India and the East went as far as the Gulf of Herropolite (modern Bitter Lake). Their cargo was sent by land to Bubastic on the Nile and then reshipped to go down the Mediterranean.

HARDWAR KUMBHA MELA.

FORTY PILGRIMS REPORTED CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15.

Rai Bahadur Harji Mal of Peshawar, who was at Hardwar during the Kumbh Mela reports that about forty pilgrims were killed being crushed under the crowd at Harki Pauri near Hardwar. He says that the sanitary arrangements were good and the weather pleasant.

600,000 PILGRIMS PRESENT.

At the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar on Tuesday twenty-two pilgrims were crushed to death and a number of others injured. Th exact details are lacking. At yesterday's festival six lakhs of pilgrims were present. Crowds are now beginning to disperse.

It is reported that Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla has been nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council vice Sardar Daljit Singh resigned.

NEED OF UNITED STAND.

CALL TO WORK AND SOBRIETY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Lloyd George, in opening a conference of representatives of trade unions at the Treasury during mail week made an earnest appeal to employers and workmen to sink their differences and to concentrate on a large, and a larger, increase in the output of munitions of war. The ultimate triumph of the Allies would depend on the way in which the resources of this country were mobilized. Mr. Lloyd George referred again to the excessive drinking among a minority of the workmen in some districts, and emphasised the bad effect upon the output of industry.

A conference of representatives of Trade Unions met the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade at their request at the Treasury for the purpose of discussing certain matters of importance to labour arising out of the recent decision of the Government, embodied in the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, to take further steps to organize the resources of the country to meet naval and military requirements.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opening the conference, said:—

Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly obliged to you for responding to the invitation which was sent to you by the President of the Board of Trade and myself to come here today. Lord Kitchener wishes me to apologize for his inability to be here inasmuch as he had fixed an inspection some time ago, and he could not possibly put it off. Otherwise he had intended to be present in order to discuss the matters which I propose to put before you. He is represented here by General Wolfe Murray, the Chief of his Staff, and the Admiralty is also represented.

MORAL OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

I have no doubt you have read the account of the battle which took place last week, which gives you a very good idea of w the increase in the output of munitions means, not merely from the point of view of success, but from the point of view of the lives which you save if an army is well equipped. The position for the attack was prepared by the most tremendous concentration of artillery fire that has probably been witnessed upon any given point during the whole of this war. What was the effect of that? It was not merely to ensure success, but, what was equally important, its effect was to save the lives of British soldiers in the attack that was made. The French told me in France when I was there that by a concentration of fire upon a particular point they were able to achieve their purpose with one-tenth of the loss of life which they otherwise would have needed to accomplish that object. So that the turning out of munitions of war not merely means success, but it means the saving of lives; and as we are all making our contribution in that respect from every class, without distinction, in sending those who are related to us to the war, we are anxious to see our country win, and we are also anxious to save the lives of our people. That is why it is not merely urgent that we should get an increased output; it is urgent that we should accelerate it. Every month that there is delay in the output may mean two or three months added to the duration of the war, with all its horrors.

The Government have, therefore, decided to take action—absolutely unprecedented action—in organizing the industries of this country for the purpose of increasing the output, in order to give support to our gallant countrymen when they advance to the attack against the enemy. It is an absolutely unprecedented action so far as this country is concerned. I think that organization has already been achieved in France. It was achieved, I think, voluntarily there; but it was done there under the pressure of invasion. In this country we have the Defence of the Realm Acts. The last, and perhaps the most drastic of them, was carried yesterday, and I believe the Royal Assent was given to it last night. Under those Acts of Parliament we have the power to assume control or to take over any works in this country which are either turning out munitions of war or which are capable of being adapted for that purpose. That is what I want to consult you about.

LIMITATION OF PROFITS.

We mean to assume control of works which are now being exclusively devoted to that purpose. There are certain works which are not adapted for that kind of control, but there are others which are, and the great works which are now being used for the purpose of the production of munitions of war are eminently works of that kind. Above all, we propose to impose a limitation of profits, because we can quite see that it is very difficult for us to appeal to labour to relax restrictions and to put out the whole of its strength unless some condition of this kind is imposed. The workmen of the country, I am perfectly certain, are prepared to put their whole strength into helping the war, so long as they know that it is the State that is getting the benefit of it, and that it does not merely enure to the profit of any particular individual or class. If we are merely to take over the works and assume control and guarantee profits within that limit, you will realize that means that the employer has not quite the same interest as he has now in limiting expenditure. Therefore we might be face to face, not merely with the employees making demands upon the State which we for the moment might regard as unreasonable, but we might find the employers in combination with them, and therefore we should have employers and employed combining to bring pressure upon the State, and we should not be in a position to deal with it unless we had a complete understanding in advance. That is exactly what we want. Before we undertake the control and direction of these works and undertake the responsibility for them we must have a complete understanding with the employers and the employed.

What understanding can be asked for? The understanding we must get with the employers is an understanding with regard to the limitation of profits; that we must get, and an understanding, of course, that whatever the State wants done, that shall be done. I do not dwell upon these two points; those are matters which I shall have to put before the employers when the time comes, but these are the points I wish to put before the representatives of the workmen. For the moment we are liable to have important work interrupted by labour disputes. As I have said before, it is not a question of who is to blame there. The question is, How is the interruption of work to be prevented whilst you are settling the dispute? That is the matter which is important to us to consider. Speaking on behalf of the Government, we do not say that the workmen ought never to complain, or that the workmen ought never to ask for an increase of wages; that is not our point. Our point is that during the time the questions at issue are being adjudicated upon the work shall go on. The first proposition, therefore, which I shall put before you for your consideration is this:—

With a view to preventing loss of production caused by disputes between employers and work-people, no stoppage of work by strike or lock-out should take place on work for Government purposes. In the event of difficulties arising which fail to be settled by the parties directly concerned, or by their representatives, or under any existing agreement, the matter shall be referred to an impartial tribunal nominated by his Majesty's Government for immediate investigation and report to the Government with a view to a settlement. All this is purely during the continuation of the war, and does not bear on anything that might happen after the war.

THREE SUGGESTIONS.

There are three suggestions which I put forward for the settlement of disputes. The first is that a single arbitrator agreed upon by the parties or appointed by the Board of Trade should adjudicate. The second one is the Committee on Production. I think that consists of Sir George Askwith, Sir Francis Hopwood, and Sir George Gibb. The third proposition is that a Court of Arbitration shall be set up upon which labour is represented equally with the employers. Those are the three methods I put before you for your consideration. That is my first proposition. I should like, on behalf of the Government, to establish an understanding with labour that in works which are turning out munitions and equipment for the war, where there is a dispute occurring there shall be no dropping of tools, but that some means shall be established by which the dispute shall be settled without any interruption of the work.

The second point is a very difficult and a very delicate one to handle, as I know. I am very glad at this point to be able to give you good news from the Clyde. There are some of you here who know it, but there are others who perhaps have not heard it. I believe there has been a ballot on the Clyde, which began about a week ago, and I understand that although the ballot is scarcely completed, the result is overwhelmingly in favour of accepting the Government's proposals for arbitration in the matter. (Cheers.) We are exceedingly grateful to those who have assisted to bring about this end. We know how difficult it is under those conditions to face men who are pressing forward their grievances and who are always rather inclined to doubt the zeal of those who counsel moderation.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE LABOUR.

There is the question of the number of machines which one man is permitted to attend to. There is the question of the employment of semi-skilled labour, where under normal conditions you could not assent to it; and there is the question of the employment of female labour. In France there is a vast amount of work being done by women and by girls in the ammunition factories. In that country they have suspended all these rules and regulations for the time being because they realize that the security of their country depends upon it.

I have pointed out that in the factories where munitions of war are made there is a very considerable employment of women labour. They are employing semi-skilled labour where before the war the workmen would not have assented to it, and for the same reason as we are making an appeal here. The way in which France has met her responsibilities is one of the most astonishing chapters in the history of any country, and it is something of which democracy can be proud. The French Government has shown that democracy, when put to the test, is quite equal to any strain placed upon it, and that is exactly what we have to prove in this country.

Those are the two propositions which I put before you with regard to the increase in the output. The first is that there should be a means, and a summary means, of settling disputes as they arise, without resort either to strikes or lock-outs. The second is that there should be, during the duration of the war, a complete suspension, where necessary (I do not want it except when it is necessary), for the purpose of increasing the output, of all rules and regulations that have the effect of restricting the output.

THE MINORITY AND DRINK.

I am sorry to say that I have to refer to another question of a totally different character, and I hope no one will misunderstand me when I drag it in. It has absolutely nothing to do with the first part of the proposition, but at the same time it is a question where we must have the influence and support of the leaders of organized labour behind us. I am referring now to the effect which excessive drinking amongst a minority of the workmen in some districts has upon the output. Believe me, I am very loth to mention it; one is so apt to be misconstrued. It may be said, "You are bringing a charge against the working classes." I am doing nothing of the kind. I am referring to a minority. But, as you know perfectly well, where the minority do that, they may throw the whole works out of gear, and very often they prevent men who are anxious to go on with their work from continuing that work.

I am sorry to say that I am acting upon reports we have got both from the Admiralty and the War Office. In some districts it is very serious. In some areas it is interfering with the amount of the output, and gravely interfering with it. In other areas it is interfering with the transport. Transport has been delayed where we are sending not merely munitions of war, but necessaries to our troops at the front. I am sure you will prefer I should talk quite plainly about it. (Cheers.) It is very much better that we should do it, whatever the misconstruction is.

I think you will agree with me that that is a very disastrous thing to happen during the period of the war, and it involves very strong action on the part of the Government. But we cannot take action effectively unless we have the support of the Labour leaders throughout the country. I am sure we shall get it in whatever action we think necessary to apply to that state of things.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

I have this to say in conclusion. The Government would not have summoned this conference unless they knew the gravity of the situation. It is very difficult to talk about it without creating an impression which is not very helpful for the moment. But it is very much better that you should understand entirely what the position is. (Hear, hear.) The resources of this country are enormous; in fact, the resources of this country are greater than those of any other country in this war, and the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Allies will depend, I think, upon the way in which we mobilize the whole of those forces.

There are two alternatives before this country, and they are alternatives which must be presented to every class here. At the end of this war we shall either be the vassals of the German military caste, drunk with success, or we shall have broken militarism for ever. (Cheers.) It is because I realize as a democrat how very important that is, that I am making this appeal to the leaders of the workmen to assist us to organize our industries.

The President of the Board of Trade and myself will make exactly the same appeal to the employers—that it is important for us to mobilize to the last the whole of our resources, so that we shall be able as a nation, perfectly united, to march to a victory, which is essential, I can assure you, to human liberty. (Cheers.)

After a short discussion the trade union representatives consulted among themselves, and a further meeting with the Government representatives took place in the afternoon, after which the Conference adjourned until to-day.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (5) BEAT PARSI CYCLISTS (1)

This tie in the second round of the tournament was played off on the Gymkhana ground, on Thursday, the Grant Medicals scoring an easy victory over the Parsi Cyclists by five goals to one. The game was not really so one-sided as the result might indicate as the Parsi forwards, who had practically no support from the half-back line, made commendable efforts to get through the Medical defence, which however, was beaten at least once. Their backs played well, but the all-round superiority of the Medical team, despite the absence of Hildreth, who is in hospital, was manifest throughout and the forwards made splendid combined efforts and wholly outplaced and outmanœuvred the opposing defence at all points. Wadia and Doyle were again conspicuous for splendid tackling and combination and the half line moved up with their forwards with great judgment, their spoiling tactics being equally good. With a little less of individual play in the second period, and more accurate shooting, the Medicals might have won by a bigger margin. The Medicals soored three goals during the initial period. Doyle scored the first goal—the point being registered after five minutes' play and Rane was credited with the second and third goals—the second point being registered after 10 minutes' play and the third half a minute before the call of half time.

The exchanges were fairly even for some time after replay and nothing was registered till six minutes before full time, when Wadia increased the lead. The Parsi Cyclists retaliated and after some sorties M. Kapadia reduced the margin three minutes later. A few seconds before the whistle sounded Rane wound up the scoring account by adding one more goal for the Medicals thus keeping the margin of a four-goals' victory in tact. The final scores thus were:—

Grant Medical College ..... 5 goals.
Parsi Cyclists ..... 1 goal.

The sides were:—

Grant Medical College:—Norton, goal; Fernandes and Arklie, backs; Reynolds, Sweeny and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Thyer, Rane and Murphy, forwards.

Parsi Cyclists:—H. Bilimoria, goal; K. Mistry and N. Nagporewalla, backs; J. Sethna, S. Khodaiji and F. Mistry, halves; J. Taraporewalla, H. Colabawalla, M. Kapadia, J. Daruwalla and R. Mistry, forwards.

Referees:—Mr. Ward and Sgt. Butt.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Jhansi (Replay).

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Following the anti-alcoholic movement started by the King Emperor Mr. Vas, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Khulna in Bengal has suspended the consumption of alcoholic liquors on his premises until the conclusion of the war.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 16, 1915.

THE GOVERNMENT AND WHEAT EXPORT.

The only important feature, other than that we discussed yesterday, discernible in the discussion between the two Imperial Ministers and the representatives of the European and Indian merchants was that regarding the machinery contemplated by the Government to carry out the exports of wheat to the United Kingdom and the nature of the financing of the cereals. With regard to the first the Indian Chamber pointed out the fairness of taking advantage of the Indian exporters. The Government has not disguised its intention of employing only the machinery of European exporters. It is true that they are numerically strong. But that is no reason why the Government should so act as to give umbrage to the entire Indian mercantile community. Invidiousness in matters of trade is greatly to be deprecated. In the eye of the Government there should be no difference between the European and the Indian trading community. It may be, as Mr. Clarke observed to the Chairman of the Indian Chamber, that the Indian exporters are only three per cent of the total exporters. But, after all they are exporters. And since the Government has openly declared that it intends to employ existing machinery it cannot logically and fairly ignore the minority. The minority, however, is purely nominal, as was made clear to the Member for Commerce. The initial Indian trade in wheat belongs to the Indian. It is the Indians, acting as intermediaries between the cultivators and the Indian merchants, who do the greater part of what is virtually known as the export business in wheat. The European firms buy their wheat from the Indian traders and capitalists, who buy most of the wheat from the cultivators. If they chose they could directly export their wheat. As a matter of fact they find it more convenient to consign the cereals to the firms of exporters. If they chose they might discontinue the practice. The Government would then see at once who are the *real* exporters. As a matter of fact three per cent of the Indian traders do find that it is to their interests to be their own exporters. Why then should these be neglected or ignored? It is an error, both politically and commercially, to ignore them, and we trust that, after the very salutary discussion which arose on the subject in the Indian Chamber, the Imperial Government will see the propriety and expediency of engaging both kinds of machinery offered and available.

As to financing, the Member for Commerce was not able to make any pronouncement, owing to the fact that the matter was under consideration by the Secretary of State. It is nearly a week now since that pronouncement was made to both the Chambers and the Stock Exchange. Gossips are meanwhile busy hazarding their own guesses. The Exchange Banks, from their point of view, are said to feel aggrieved, as they apprehend that they may suffer by reason of the financing being wholly confined to the Government Treasury. That vested interests should feel so may be admitted. At the same time the Banks are aware that this is an exceptional occasion which needs exceptional treatment. If the State, in the general interests of the tax-payers, finds it advisable to take the entire financing in its own hands, none can aver that the State is acting illegitimately or doing any wrong. Instead of the profits of the financing accruing to the Banks, it accrues to the Government which, of course, will utilise it for the benefit of the producers. The Banks cannot deny that there is equity in the arrangement. As a matter of fact, however, it is the case that the Secretary of State, as we write, is in close consultation with the Exchange Banks as to the terms on which they are willing to finance. It has been observed that the Banks have already formulated the terms. So far, the Banks cannot complain that they have not been heard. We may rely upon the financial advisers of the Secretary of State acting impartially in the matter. It should be observed that the export business of wheat for the nonce a State transaction pure and simple. It is, therefore, at present out of the category of an ordinary commercial transaction. Politics are involved and politico-economic emergencies have arisen which demand a politico-economic arrangement. If this argument is conceded, and we do not see that it can be controverted, then the Exchange Banks have no *locus standi* at all. The State is entitled to take such means as it may deem necessary for financing. The State has only to see that in such financing the interests of the country at large are not prejudiced or disadvantaged.

There is more than one method of financing. But broadly speaking there are two,—State financing exclusively by means of the pecuniary resources available to the Government; second, by means of private agency. The one method will have to be carefully considered and pitted against the other. In order to do so the Secretary of State has done wisely in hearing what the Exchange Banks have to say. Having heard them it will be for that functionary to consider, with the aid of his financial advisers, whether a scheme of pure State finance, or a scheme entrusted to the Exchange Banks would best fulfil the aims and objects of the Government. It is earnestly to be hoped that a just decision will soon be arrived at. In such grain transactions there is just that chance that some undue preference may come into play, which may be looked at askance by the enlightened taxpayers. Governments are human after all, and liable to err in this matter as in many others. But it is the duty of publicists and the press to warn the Government beforehand lest it should commit a grave error of judgment.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN INDIA.

We published this week a very important article on capital punishment in India, by Sir Henry Cotton. It was written with special reference to the official return of such sentences extracted after the long delay usual with the India Office, by Mr. Swift MacNeil. The most important object of this enquiry was to find out the number of persons against whose acquittal the local Governments preferred an appeal, and the number of persons on whom a death penalty was inflicted as the result of such appeal. And a very suggestive feature of the statement is the fact that, following on the agitation over the Sitapur Murder Case, the number of such appeals dropped to 29 as compared with 57 in 1912 and that in no case was a man hanged as the result. Another exceedingly interesting feature is the illustration of varying tendencies to inflict capital punishment shown by the Sessions Courts in different provinces. As Sir Henry Cotton points out the Indian Penal Code, unlike the law in England confers a discretion on the judge to inflict either the death penalty, or transportation for life. This is a humane provision and it is most instructive to notice the vagaries of different Courts in this respect. Bengal, where a strong High Court exercises a wholesome influence and check over District Sessions Courts, is very fortunate. Only 13 persons of the 222 persons convicted of murder in 1913 were sentenced to death and the remaining 87 per cent were sentenced to transportation for life. But in Burma, where there is only a weak Chief Court dominated by Civilian influences the proportion is absolutely reversed, and out of 258 persons convicted of murder. 60 per cent were sentenced to death and 40 per cent to transportation. The figures for other provinces show that Bombay and Madras,—where the High Courts more or less resemble that at Calcutta,—the humaner alternative is carefully favoured, in striking contrast to the Punjab, where the Chief Court is about on the same level as that in Burma, and to the United Provinces, whose High Court enjoys a different reputation from that of the Calcutta High Court. There is yet another conclusion drawn from the statement which deserves to be considered by those who are responsible for the control of the judicial administration of India. The number of persons acquitted by the several Sessions Courts against whom charges of murder had been framed in 1913, amounts to no less than 50 per cent of the total number charged; in Bombay it is 44 per cent, but it amounts to as much as 65 per cent in Madras. This extraordinarily high percentage provokes the criticism that everywhere and especially in Madras, the police are in the habit of prosecuting and placing in jeopardy of their lives a very large number of persons against whom there is insufficient evidence of guilt. It is no wonder then that the police in India do not attract the same amount of co-operation as is the case in Western countries.

Notes of the Day.

Official Influence in Elections.

We are informed that notice has been given to Government by an Hon. Member of Council of a question asking, (a) whether it is permissible to officers of Government to influence votes for a candidate for election to the Legislative Council; (b) whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table any standing rules or orders that may be in force on the subject of interference by Government officers in elections; (c.) whether it is true that a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay has written letters to several voters asking them to vote in favour of a particular candidate at the ensuing election of a member to the Legislative Council by the Bombay University, and, if so, whether this action of the Hon. Member has the approval of the Government? If the answer to the first part of the last paragraph of the question is in the affirmative, it seems to us that there can hardly be any doubt that such action as is alleged should be disapproved and condemned by Government. And we trust Lord Willingdon will not wait for the next meeting of the Council to answer the question, but will cause his disapproval to be expressed at once.

The Integrity of the Corporation.

In this connection we may draw attention to the timely letter of X. Y. Z., which appears on this page, in reference to the recent election of the President of the Corporation. X. Y. Z. asks whether there is nobody who will bring forward a motion, such as the one which was moved in the House of Commons in the reign of George the Third, that the power of the Crown was increasing, had increased, and must be limited. X. Y. Z. does not exaggerate when he speaks of certain unconstitutional practices which threaten to demoralise and degrade the Corporation, and to undermine the integrity of the Municipal Constitution. The proud position of the Bombay Corporation as the only body of its kind in India enjoying an independent Constitution and immunity from executive control is certainly gravely threatened, if executive influence is allowed to run riot on the occasion of an election of a President with the result that the candidate thus favoured is successful. We are open, of course, to the reproach of X. Y. Z. as to the "deplorable reticence" of the press with regard to this feature of the recent election. But we confess we regard is as preferable that the initiative in the matter should come from the Corporation itself, and we hesitate to think that there is nobody in that body with the courage to take up the matter and expose the practices to which X. Y. Z. refers. Failing that we shall be by no means reluctant to ventilate the matter.

The Dominions and the Settlement.

The announcement made by Mr. Lewis Harcourt in the House of Commons is of the highest Imperial significance, inasmuch as it foreshadows a precedent of a revolutionary though justifiable kind. The statement, which fell from the Secretary to the Colonies to the effect that the Dominions would have a voice in the final settlement is after all the promise of a privilege which an united Empire has earned by its stubborn devotion to the British cause in this overwhelming crisis. The changes that must ensue from this war will vitally effect the economic and political conditions of the Dominions and Colonies and this with their valiant rôle of to-day entitles them to a hearing when the time for peace comes.

India and the Settlement.

But while this generous precedent is foreshadowed as far as the Colonies are concerned, no similar assurance has so far been given by the Home Government with regard to India. Of course, we do not doubt that there are people who will tell us that there is no parallel between the Colonies and India. But India, too, must be affected by certain changes and to a degree even greater than the Colonies. On a former occasion we urged the necessity for the presence of a high official of the Government of India, to represent the great dependency in the settlement and to guard her interests. Should India, after her sacrifices, be excluded from the Imperial discussion of the terms of peace, a very deplorable impression would be created and a grave injustice done. But we think it is hardly likely, whenever such an Imperial Conference is constituted, and whatever form it may take, that the Government of India will not be given a full and equal status with that of the Dominions.

The Health of Bombay.

The mortality figures for the last week have unexpectedly increased, specially in regard to the two most to be feared epidemics, small-pox and plague, although compared with the corresponding week for last year there is a vast improvement in the health of the city. The deaths from plague were 22, and attacks 30, whereas in the case of small-pox there were 32 attacks and 19 deaths. Although it cannot be said from the figures that there is cause for anxiety, still it must be acknowledged that since the last two or three weeks, there has been a very slow increase, which is not, however, of an appreciable character. The total mortality figures last week were 457 against 921 for the corresponding week of last year. It will be seen from this that the health of the city has very much improved since last year. By cholera only one death occurred. While last year the total deaths from plague was 958 for about three and a half months, this year they are only 128. The mortality figure for the last quinquennium was 897, and the death-rate 47.63, whereas this week the death-rate is only 24.26. These figures speak for themselves. There were 31 deaths from phthisis, 5 from other tubercular affections, 3 from leprosy, 122 by diseases of the respiratory system, old-age 27, drowning 1, poisoning 3, and 136 deaths from other causes, in addition to plague, etc. There were 291 births, which is 80 less than the previous week's figure, and during the corresponding week of last year there were 348. The past quinquennium showed an average birth-rate of 342.

Mrs. Besant and The Police.

A very regrettable incident happened at the last Gorakhapur Provincial Conference, through the over-zealous and uncalled-for conduct of the police officials. As usual they were present at the Conference, in addition to the Commissioner and the Collector. The Conference itself is open to all. But at the meeting of the Subjects' Committee again, which is of a private nature, at which not even all the delegates are present, the police made their unwelcome appearance. As soon as the President, Mrs. Besant, was informed of this, she at once sent a note to the District Superintendent of Police to withdraw, which he immediately did, but re-appeared again, and declined to go away. Mrs. Besant thereupon had no other course but to adjourn the meeting till the next morning at a friend's house, and she at once wrote to the Collector complaining of the conduct of the police officials in refusing to leave the meeting. She called his attention also to the fact that, without a warrant police officers are not authorised to intrude, but if such a warrant was furnished she would perforce be compelled to tolerate their presence. The Collector, in the meantime, had already written a letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee saying that he hoped they would have no objection to the Police being present. But when he was informed that the Subjects' Committee's meeting was a private one, he very politely said that under these circumstances "the presence of a police officer is unnecessary." It is well that the incident terminated so happily.

"DER TAG."

(*Neuve Chapelle.*)

The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage of the Fourth and the Indian Corps.—Sir John French.

Not with the vauntings of the Teuton horde;
Nor with contemptuous sneers at random hurled;
But with a long drawn breath,
Silent and stern as Death
Ye kept the Honour of the Eastern World.

The frozen heath was shent with blood and hate.
Swift as the streams that feed your native plain,
Ye swept the thund'ring field
With an untarnished shield,
Torn, yet unconquered by the leaden rain.

Ages looked down on you from unseen spheres
For it had *come*—"The Day" of all your days;
How have ye kept your trust?
Speak mute immortal dust!
Cyrus art proud of thy reviving bays?

Go set it forth upon the emblazoned scroll
Of glorious deeds, "Asia mid shot and shell
Rolled as a torrent nought could stay,
To erase upon 'The Day'
The blot of Marathon at Neuve Chapelle!"

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

INTEGRITY OF THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Historians have now realised how history has been mostly written and what a large part interest and prejudice play in the narrative of the simplest events. One cannot, therefore be surprised at the wonderful accounts, in which many of the daily and weekly papers have indulged, in describing the worth and merits of the candidates for the presidential chair of the Municipal Corporation. But it is impossible not to be intensely amused with the play of the inventive faculty that has been displayed in them. Leaving the unsuccessful candidates alone, I confess I could not help laughing heartily at the astounding discoveries made by many of your contemporaries with regard to the romantic municipal career of the chosen President. The beating of drums and blowing of trumpets would do credit to any penny-a-liner.

One journal dilates on his remarkable powers of oratory, so chaste and so perspicuous. Another tells us that Minerva-like he jumped into the position of leader the moment he put his foot in the Municipal Hall. Now I have been a close observer of the proceedings of the Corporation, and, if you except the year when Mr. Sethna was Chairman of the Standing Committee, (and we know what are the ways of getting into that Committee and becoming its Chairman,) when he had to his credit a showy and superficial budget speech, full of sounding figures and platitudes and learnt by rote, I do not think he ever delivered as many speeches as the number of years he has been in the Corporation, and he never showed on any occasion any grasp or comprehension of constitutional problems. On the half-a-dozen occasions on which he spoke, he certainly proved himself a firm believer in the maxim that brevity was the soul of wit. As to leadership the statement would be absolutely correct if it were taken *vice versa*. Instead of leading Mr. Sethna was never found straying from the *jo-hookum* fold, and was never once guilty of the heresy of giving his vote against the behests of the Commissioner. Of course, there is the eternal plea of the *jo-hookumvala* that his conscience went with his fidelity and that he could not help himself, as the Commissioner was sure to be always right; a sun without spots!

But while you may smile at this paltry romancing, there is something most deplorable in the reticence of the Press with regard to one feature of the presidential election. Some papers have spoken of the outrageous keenness of the canvassing that was resorted to on this occasion. But none has denounced the prevalence of the unconstitutional practices which threaten to demoralise and degrade the Corporation as has seldom been the case before. Is there nobody in the City to expose these practices which, like the rift within the lute, will bye-and-bye make the music mute, and surely undermine the integrity of a Municipal constitution of which we are all so proud? Is there nobody who will bring forward a resolution such as the one which was moved in the House of Commons in the reign of George III that the power of the Crown was increasing, has increased and must be limited?—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, April 16.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE:

AMENDMENT OF RULE GOVERNING FEES

The following announcement regarding the fees of the Official Assignee appears in yesterday's "Gazette":—

The following amendment, made by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in exercise of the power conferred by section 112 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), and sanctioned by the Governor of Bombay in Council under section 113 of the said Act, is published for general information:—

The following shall be substituted for Rule 180 of the Bombay Insolvency Rules, 1910, regulating the remuneration of the Official Assignee for the duties to be performed by him and shall have effect from the 1st February, 1915:

180. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to retain as a remuneration for the duties to be performed by him—

(*a*) Such fees and percentages as may be chargeable by him under the Act and these Rules.

(*b*) A commission of 4 per cent. on the principal amount or value of the assets collected by him in each estate and a commission of 1 per cent. on the value of assets taken charge of or collected by him as Interim Receiver and a commission of 3 per cent. on the amount paid in pursuance of a Composition or Scheme of arrangement.

Provided that if after any half yearly audit it shall appear that the amount of such commission shall not have reached the monthly average of Rs. 1,500 the commission shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required from the "Unclaimed Dividend Revenue Account."

Explanation.

For the purposes of this rule the amount realised under the 2nd schedule to the Act shall be considered as assets collected by the Official Assignee.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKS ROUTED AT SHAIBA.

CARPATHIANS STRUGGLE.

SIR J. FRENCH ON NEUVE CHAPELLE.

BRAVERY OF THE INDIAN CORPS.

An important engagement was fought at Shaiba in Mesopotamia on Monday and Tuesday. Twenty-three thousand Turks, Arabs and Kurds with 18 guns attacked the British, who on Tuesday assumed the offensive and drove the enemy northwards capturing 18 officers, 300 men and 3 guns.

It is officially stated that fighting continues in the region of the Uszok Pass. Attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive in Bukovina and in the region of Czernowice have failed everywhere.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French, dated April 5th, describes, with graphic details, the battle of Neuve Chapelle, in which, he says, success was made possible by the enterprise and "indomitable courage" of the Fourth and Indian Corps.

The Field-Marshal points out that under modern conditions of rifle and machine gun fire heavy losses are inevitable and the only way in which these can be lessened is by a lavish use of artillery fire and a free hand to artillery commanders in the expenditure of ammunition.

Sir John French pays a high tribute to the capacity of General Sir Douglas Haig, who was in charge of the operations.

A message from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy says the German campaign of hate against the English is most sedulously maintained among the troops.

Mr. Harcourt announced in the Commons that the Dominions would be most fully consulted regarding the terms of peace.

COTTON NOT CONTRABAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Primrose announced that the military advantages of declaring cotton contraband were insufficient to render the step expedient.

THE IRISH VICEROY.

LONDON, April 14.

Lord and Lady Wimborne made their State entry into Dublin to-day and received a thoroughly warm welcome from all classes.

BRITISH VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

BRITISH VICTORY IN MESOPOTAMIA

TURKISH ATTACK TURNED INTO A ROUT.

318 PRISONERS AND 3 GUNS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 14.

It is officially stated that twenty-three thousand Turks, Kurds and Arabs with twenty-eight guns attacked the British at Shaiba in Mesopotamia on Monday and Tuesday.

The British assumed the offensive on Tuesday and drove the enemy northward, capturing eighteen officers and three hundred, men with two guns and several standards.

The British casualties on Monday were none killed and four British officers and 23 men and 65 Indians wounded.

WILHELMINA CASE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE U. S. A.

LONDON, April 14.

An agreement has been reached in the case of the Wilhelmina. Britain is purchasing the cargo and compensating the owners and releasing the vessel.

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAPTAIN AND CREW TO BE REWARDED.

LONDON, April 15.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool will present at the Town Hall, on Monday, to the Captain and crew of the steamer City of Cambridge five hundred sterling in appreciation of their seamanship in escaping a German submarine on March 28th.

The steamer was chased for two hours, shelled constantly and considerably damaged, yet, though her speed was slow, she always got the submarine astern. The steamer went twice round the compass during her manœuvring.

VICEROY'S DESPATCH.

FOUR MONTHS' OPERATIONS REVIEWED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 13th:—

Considerable reinforcements of the German and the Austrian forces in the Carpathians have caused the Russians a momentary check. While the Russians threaten the plains of Hungary, the Austrians now threaten East Galicia. The Austrians still hold the Uzsok Pass where a severe battle is now in progress, and while the Russians threaten the Austrian communication south of the Pass, the Austrians are attacking in the direction of Strv, forty miles north-east of the Pass. This probably means that they have overrun a good deal of the south-east of Galicia.

In the west the Germans have repeatedly attempted to regain the ground recently lost on the south-east of Verdun, but without success.

"Eye-witness' at the British Headquarters reports that the quiet on the front continues although our artillery continues active. He says the significant fact that although a month elapsed since the battle of Neuve Chapelle, the enemy has not attempted to retaliate anywhere but remained inactive, while we have been establishing ourselves securely on the ground won.

Reviewing the past four months operations he notes a gradual weakening of the German resistance on our front. Formerly any offensive action of ours was met by an immediate counterstroke. This is the first occasion when the enemy has not replied at all. This does not mean that the resistance was collapsing but an admission that with the troops at their disposal they cannot avenge the defeat. An apparently marked change began to occur in the general demeanour of the German troops soon after Christmas. Previously they had been absolutely confident and extremely cheerful but this feeling has steadily decreased, the German civilian labour being employed to dig trenches and men over military age being used.

The German campaign of hate against England is sedulously maintained among the troops, though among most of the official gang and the military party it is quite a spontaneous exhibition of race spite and exasperation. One failure of the secret ambitions and the deep-laid schemes of years was caused by the fact that the British nation has not proved so flabby as was thought to be and has hitherto spoiled the easy victory upon which the Germans counted.

BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

SIR J. FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

EULOGY OF FOURTH AND INDIAN CORPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

A despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French dated April 5th says—The event of chief interest and importance is the victory in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The main attack by the First Army under General Sir Douglas Haig was supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while holding attacks were made along the front of the Second Army under General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage of the Fourth and the Indian Corps, yet I consider that the able and skilful dispositions of General Haig contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy. The energy and vigour with which General Haig handled his command show him to be a leader of great ability and power.

GERMAN SURPRISE ATTACK ON ST ELOI

Another action of considerable importance was the German surprise attack on March 14th against the Twenty-Seventh Division holding trenches east of Saint Eloi. Much artillery was concentrated here under the cover of mist and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at five in the evening. There were also two mine explosions. The confusion owing to the suddenness of attack enabled the Germans to capture Saint Eloi. In a few hours well-directed vigorous counter-attacks, in which the Fifth Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation.

Field-Marshal French explains that at the end of February, many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment.

SUCCESS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The most important reasons were the general aspect of tre Allied situation particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling the violent onslaughts of Hindenburg and the apparent weakening of the enemy on the British front and the necessity of assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre. The efforts of the French forces at Arras and in Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the most weighty consideration of all was the need of fostering an offensive spirit among the British troops after their trying and possibly enervating experiences during the severe Winter in trenches.

CASUALTIES

The losses in three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 190 officers and 2,337 men killed; 359 officers and 8,174 men wounded; and twenty-three officers and 1,728 men missing but the results attained were wide and far-reaching. The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield and we have the positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed northeastward and eastward by train. Thirty officers and 1,657 men were captured. All deficiencies among British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

HOW GREAT RESULTS MAY BE OBTAINED WITH MINIMUM LOSS.

Field-Marshal French emphasises that in a war to-day between civilized nations armed to the teeth with deadly rifles and machine guns heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable and the slightest undue exposure means a very heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of the present day battles and mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life. These can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks are supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary and a most liberal discretionary power, in its use, must be given to the artillery commanders. I am confident that this is the only means by which great results are to be obtained with the minimum loss.

THE ENEMY DISLODGED.

Field-Marshal French describes the drying of the country and the brighter weather early in March as greatly lessening the difficulties of the offensive and proceeds to give the details of the battle, saying that the object of the main attack was the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the establishment of our line as far forward as possible, eastward. Just northward of the village there were a few big houses with walls, gardens, and orchards and here, aided by numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village Bois du Biez, to the southeastward, and also influenced the course of operations.

The battle opened at half past seven in the morning of March 10th by a powerful bombardment which was well-prepared and very effective, except at the extreme northern portion. At 8/5 in the morning, the 23rd and 25th Brigades assaulted the German trenches northwest of the village, while the Garhwal Brigade assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle. The Garhwal and the 25th Brigades carried the entrenchments, the wire entanglements being almost entirely demolished by our shrapnel. The 23rd, however, was held up by the entanglements which had been insufficiently cut.

Meanwhile, the artillery was bombarding Neuve Chapelle and the infantry advance at 8/35 was continued. The 25th and the Garhwals pushed eastward and northeastward respectively and got a footing in the village. The 23rd was unable to progress and heavy losses were suffered, especially by the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles. But the progress of the 25th turned the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd and this, combined with a powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd to advance and by eleven the whole village was in our hands.

CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS WON.

The artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel and prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions won. Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the violent nature of the attack and the cutting of the telephones between the front and the rear.

THE CAUSE OF DELAY.

Field-Marshal French expresses the opinion that the delay would not have occurred if General Haig's clearly expressed order had been more carefully observed and the difficulties might have been overcome earlier if the Commander of the Fourth Corps had been able to bring the reserve Brigades more speedily into action. Further advance did not commence before 3/30 in the afternoon. The Twenty-first Brigade was able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it and made good progress but was subsequently held by machine gun fire from houses and defended the work opposite the right of the Twenty-second Brigade.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER

HOW A GERMAN RUSE FAILED

DREADFUL SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 15.

Details which have been received of the fighting on the Yser during the week-end show that a two-days battle began by a small party of Germans, by a ruse, crossing the Yser and delivering a bold attack, under cover of which reinforcements were rushed up.

The Belgians were in danger of being overwhelmed, but the French came to their assistance, and as the German main bodies were apparently pouring forward, the British left wing delivered an attack with the bayonet and drove the Germans in along the right bank of the Yser.

This weakened the enemy, and further down the French and the Belgians were able to hurl them back across the river beyond the canal.

Here, on open ground, the Allied artillery caused a dreadful slaughter.

The result of the battle was that the Allied lines on the Yser were advanced a mile.

Civilian help had to be fetched to bury the German dead, which were lying thickly behind the Allies, whose losses were comparatively insignificant.

GERMAN AEROPLANES FORCED TO DESCEND.

AVIATORS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, April 14.

A communiqué says:—There is nothing to report except that a Zeppelin threw bombs on Bailleul. They missed the flying ground but killed three civilians. Two German aeroplanes were forced to descend elsewhere and the aviators captured. Another was brought down northward of Verdun near our lines. The aviator was wounded.

A ZEPPELIN DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, April 14.

A Zeppelin damaged by gun-fire near Ypres has landed in Belgium in a battered condition.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

PARIS, April 15.

Last night's communiqué said: German counter-attacks at Perthes, Les Eparges, Bois d'Ailly and Bois Mortmare have been repulsed.

We captured prisoners and many rifles and guns.

LATER.

The evening communiqué says: German counter-attacks at Perthes, Les Eparges, and Ailly and Montmare woods were repulsed. We captured prisoners, many rifles and a gun.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE CARPATHIANS.

REPEATED COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

GERMAN FAILURE EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 15.

It is officially stated that fighting continues in the region of the Uszok Pass.

The enemy has made repeated counter-attacks on the heights south of Vollossate but has been repulsed, the Russians taking thousand of prisoners.

Attempts by the enemy to resume the offensive in Bukovina and in the region of Czernowice have failed everywhere.

A Spring thaw is destroying the roads.

LATER.

It is officially stated that fighting continues in the Uzsok Pass.

Repeated counter-attacks by the enemy on heights south of Volossate were repulsed.

One thousand prisoners were taken. The attempts of the enemy to resume the offensive in Bukovina region and at Czernowitz failed.

A Spring thaw is everywhere destroying the roads.

ATTEMPT TO OUTFLANK RUSSIAN LEFT FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—A critical battle in the Carpathians is still in progress. Vast numbers of German troops have been brought south to check the Russian advance and are being thrown on the Hungarian slopes as fast as they arrive to prevent the Russians gaining the foothills. It is unknown whence these reinforcements come. It is possible they are from the Polish front where the German offensive has failed. Four Army Corps are said to have moved to the south recently. It is possible that there are eight German Corps in the Carpathians making probably a million and a quarter altogether, opposing the Russians crossing the mountains. Counter-attacks are being delivered at various points. Some have succeeded and others failed. The general balance favours Russia whose rapid offensive still dominates the situation. The Germans are giving great attention to this battle as being a decisive one upon which the fate of Hungary depends. The heads of the General Staff are in the vicinity. German control and leading dominate the Austrians. Engagements are fierce and losses enormous chiefly on the enemy's side. The Russians are fighting with enthusiasm and confidence which have half won the battle. Desperate fighting is taking place in the Uzsok Pass, resulting in the Russians' favour mainly and attempts to turn the Bukowina flank have failed with heavy loss to the Germans. Fresh German troops are being railed to Budapest. The Kaiser is also moving into that region.

Captured Germans say that they are more exhausted with their movements than with fighting. The heavy strain of fighting on three fronts is telling on the Germans who prematurely bring up fresh reserves against each new Russian effort. Russian numbers seem inexhaustible and their efficiency is a remarkable feature of the war. They are as good as the best German troops and the first line of the armies are superior in fighting value. The Russian Artillery has surprised the enemy everywhere by its efficiency and extraordinary mobility. Contrary to German calculations Hungary is now the crucial battle ground.

BULGARIA AND GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Paris correspondent of Central News hears from Sofia that Germany has not paid the instalment of loan to Bulgaria due on the first April. This is attributed to the fear of Bulgarian intervention.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris "Journal" states that Austria's rejection of Italy's terms was settled at a Crown Council at which the Kaiser urged the acceptance of the terms.

TREASURY BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 14.

The prices at which the Treasury is prepared to issue Bills are: for three months, £99-6-3; for six months, £98-3-7; for nine months, £97-3-6; equal to 2½, 3 5/8 and 3¾ per cent. per annum, respectively.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY NO MORE WHEAT.

LONDON, April 14.

It is officially announced that, in order to avoid interference with normal trading, the Government has decided to buy no more wheat, believing that it can rely on the corn trade to supply the country's requirements for the remainder of the cereal year.

EMPIRE AND THE DOMINIONS.

TO BE CONSULTED ON PEACE TERMS.

IMPORTANT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 14.

The House of Commons reassembled today. Mr. Harcourt intimated that there would be no Imperial Conference then but the Dominions would be most fully consulted regarding the terms of peace.

LATER.

At question time in the Commons to-day Mr. Harcourt made an important announcement with regard to the Imperial Conference. He said: "If the House will permit me I will state exactly what has happened in relation to this matter. After war had broken out the Imperial Government assumed that it would not be convenient that any of the parties to the normal Conference should meet on its due date in the month of May this year, but no communications on the matter passed between us and the Dominions. Early in December it was made aware privately that the Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia favoured a meeting of the Conference during and in spite of the war. I communicated this fact also privately to the Premiers of the other Dominions. They unanimously agreed with us that the holding of a Conference this year during hostilities would be difficult, if not impossible. In two cases at least the attendance of Ministers would be impracticable. I then informed Mr. Fisher (Commonwealth Premier) that in view of the practical unanimity of opinion we hoped he would recognise its force.

"The Premier replied that he did not wish to press the matter. A few days ago Mr. Fisher is reported as saying that 'What the British Government considers the correct thing is good enough for me and my Government. That is all I have to say' and in a private letter to me he wrote: 'I cheerfully fall in with the decision not to hold a Conference this year though I am not able to convince myself that the reasons given for its postponement were sufficient. However we have a policy for this trouble that gets over all difficulties. When the King's business won't fit in with our ideas we do not press them'—an admirable example of the spirit in which the Dominions deal with Imperial affairs during war.

"In all these communications I referred only to what I carefully called the 'Normal Conference' whereby I mean the full Conference with all the paraphernalia of miscellaneous resolutions and protracted sittings, shorthand reports and the resulting blue-books. This is the sort of Conference which we thought unsuited to present conditions. But, in January, when intimating its postponement to the various Dominions I telegraphed to each of the Governors-General: 'Will you at the same time inform your Prime Minister that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to consult him most fully and if possible personally when the time arrives to discuss the possible terms of peace.'

"I need hardly add that the Imperial Government intends to observe the spirit as well as the letter of this declaration which I believe has given complete satisfaction to the Governments of the Dominions. I have exceeded the ordinary limits of an answer to a question in order that the position as regards the Imperial Conference may be as plain to the public as it is to those Governments."

1,546 PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. Tennant in the Commons yesterday, stated that since the beginning of the war there had been 1,546 promotions from the Ranks. He believed that all had proved satisfactory.

BRITISH FOOD PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, April 14.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Government has requisitioned all refrigerating space in British vessels from Australasia.

CASUALTY LIST.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

Lieut.-General S. H. Lomax, whose death was announced on the 12th instant, has died of wounds.

KILLED.

Captain G. Binsteed, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant C. M. Dyer. Rifle Brigade.

LONDON, April 15.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major F. A. Dickinson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. J. Wilkie, Leinsters.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. L. Holden, South Lancashires.

Captain A. Isaac, Berkshires.

Captain W. Kedie, Black Watch.

Lieutenant S. Westmacott, Leinsters.

UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain C. C. Holmes, Lincolns.

Yesterday's casualty list contained 700 names; and to-day's 500.

SCENE IN THE CORPORATION.

AN INTERLUDE BY DR. SUKHIA.

PAVING OF FOOTPATHS

WIDENING OF TARDEO ROAD.

MOTOR NUISANCES.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Mr. P. C. Sethna, being in the chair.

In December last, the Corporation had asked for a report from the Commissioner regarding the paving of footpaths in the city. In forwarding his report the Commissioner said:—

I have the honour to state that annually a sum of money is allotted for paving the footpaths in the city. The pavement is constructed by laying down blue stone slabs or Shahabad or Tandur stone slabs or by putting down tar macadam. Blue stone pavements are found inferior to the other methods of construction and are being discarded in favour of them. I forward herewith a statement showing the grants sanctioned for the purpose from the year 1880 to the year 1914 from which it will be seen that for 18 years before plague appeared in Bombay the grant for the work was between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 annually. During the first three years of plague owing to the state of the municipal finances the grant was stopped altogether. After that period the grant has been Rs. 10,000 per year up to 1913-14 and it was increased to double for the current year. Kutcha or unpaved footpaths cannot be kept in a good state of repairs especially when chawls and houses tenanted by the poorer classes of people abut on them. It is almost impossible to keep kutcha footpaths of roads like De Lisle Road, Clerk Road, Haines Road, etc., in order, even with large expenditure. All such footpaths are regularly repaired by picking, rolling and sanding. There is no doubt that whatever houses exist along the footpath, it should be paved in some manner, and the grant should therefore be increased whenever it is found feasible to do so to Rs. 50,000 per annum until the roads near houses have been completed. For the ensuing year no grant has been provided for the work for the reasons explained in my note, prefixed to the Budget for 1915-16, beyond a small sum of Rs. 3,000 available as a renewed grant. If the state of the municipal finances permit it, a special grant may be asked for, but it is not possible to do so at present. The footpath along Hughes Road is still in charge of the City Improvement Trust. Wherever buildings have been erected, the Trust is paving it with patent stone or tar macadam, the footway opposite vacant plots not being yet paved. It would be desirable if the Trust could pave the whole footway in anticipation of building, and their attention will be drawn to this.

On the motion of Mr. H. P. Mody, the report was recorded, Mr. Mody observing that their footpaths must be better supervised

INSANITARY STATE OF SEWRI KOLIWADA.

Consideration was next given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

I have the honour to state that the Executive Health Officer has complained to me of the insanitary condition of Sewri Koliwada. The area referred to is bounded on the north, east and west by Port Trust Roads and on the south by Sewri Fort Road. Within the limits comprised in the area there are several buildings used for human habitation which in the opinion of the Health Officer are unfit for the purpose. The narrowness and bad arrangements of the streets and the want of ventilation and drainage are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, resulting in a death-rate which has varied between 43 and 70 per 1,000 during the last ten years. Sanitary defects in the area cannot be effectually remedied by dealing with separate houses but require an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets and buildings within the area. I have the honour to request the approval of the Corporation to a representation being made to the City Improvement Trust under section 24 (2) (b) of the Improvement Trust Act for the improvement of the area.

Dr. S. S. Badiwalla moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition, which was carried.

MEMBERS' ATTENDANCES.

The next item on the Agenda was the return sent by the Secretary of the attendance of the members in the meetings of the Corporation and its Committees.

Mr. Cassamalli J. Peerbhoy moved that the return be recorded.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia, in speaking to the proposition, discussed the duties of the Councillors to the Corporation and the city, criticised the conduct of some of the members in attending to outside duties at the time of the meetings of the Corporation. He submitted that such members should resign and make room for new men.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji asked that Dr. Sukhia should confine his remarks to the motion.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia to address himself to the motion before the house.

Dr. Sukhia: That is my look-out. If you think that I am not in order, you may say so. It will be for me to obey your ruling or not.

Mr. D. E. Wacha: This is a most aggravating way of addressing the President.

Dr. Sukhia: I am not to be treated like a school-boy. I must have my say and nobody has a right to interrupt me, before my remarks are out of order.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that Dr. Sukhia had waxed very eloquent, but he failed to make out what Dr. Sukhia was driving at. Only one thing stood out clearly and it was that Dr. Sukhia loudly proclaimed his virtue in attending the largest number of meetings. He also regularly attended the meetings of Committees on which his name was put, either at his own instance or by his friends and at his request. Dr. Sukhia had spoken at length on the motion to proclaim his own virtue which he (Mr. Mody) submitted was of no interest to the house, and he did not see any justification for Dr. Sukhia thus boring the house. It might be that the municipal election was approaching and Dr. Sukhia was desirous of proclaiming his virtues to his electors.

MR. WACHA AND DR. SUKHIA.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that this was pure arrogance and pure egotism, on the part of Dr. Sukhia. He had got great conceit in him and the sooner the conceit was knocked out of his head, the better would it be for Dr. Sukhia.

Dr. Sukhia: Mr. Wacha has lost his head.

The President called Dr. Sukhia to order and asked him to withdraw the words.

Mr. Wacha: I don't mind it. I never take Dr. Sukhia seriously. I treat such things with contempt.

The President: The sense of the house is that you should withdraw your words, Dr. Sukhia.

Dr. Sukhia: I have not abused Mr. Wacha. It is nothing more than what he has said against me.

Mr. Wacha: Leave Dr. Sukhia seriously alone. I don't mind him. He does not know what he is talking about. Let him severely alone.

The President: Well, gentlemen, Mr. Wacha does not press the point. I will, therefore, put the motion to the vote.

Mr. A. M. Tod: What is the motion? There has been so much eloquence that I have lost sight of the motion. (Laughter.)

The motion was then agreed to.

WIDENING OF TARDEO ROAD.

The meeting then considered a report of the Roads Committee regarding a proposal for prescribing revised regular lines for the portion of Tardeo Road lying between Falkland Bridge Road, Bellasis Road and Arthur Road on the south, and Warden Road and Clerk Road on the north.

The Committee in their report stated: The Executive Engineer points out that the width of 50 feet for this road is quite insufficient. Already there is an increasing tendency to erect residential buildings in the areas near Tardeo, Mahaluxmi and Worli, and it is considered probable that these areas would be still more developed with the abatment of the nuisance near the Love Grove Outfall and the adjoining parts. This will lead to a considerable increase in the traffic passing along the area which is already very brisk during the racing season and during the Hindu and Mahomedan holidays and fairs, when large numbers of people visit the Mahaluxmi temple and the Mama Hajani mosque. Moreover, the desirability of providing for adequate tramway or omnibus facilities in this locality as also the desirability of adequately connecting the north and south parts of the Island have to be considered. The Executive Engineer, therefore, proposes and the Commissioner agrees with him that the road should be widened to 80 feet. The Committee have called for a further report from the Commissioner giving two alternative estimates of the cost of widening the road to 60 feet and 80 feet respectively. It will be seen from this report that the cost of widening the road to 60 feet has been estimated at Rs. 1,93,000 and that of widening it to 80 feet at Rs. 2,63,500. After careful consideration of the possibilities of development of this area and its requirements the Committee are of opinion that a width of 60 feet would be sufficient. They accordingly beg to recommend that the Commissioner be requested to submit a proposal for prescribing revised regular lines for the road so as to secure a width of 60 feet.

Several members appended minutes. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir P. M. Mehta did not think there was any case for widening the road. Dr. Sukhia and Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought the B. E. and S. T. Company should be asked to meet the Corporation in a reasonable manner. Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. Tod and Mr. J. B. Petit advocated an 80 feet width.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchanda Krishna, seconded by Mr. R. S. Navlakar, the report was approved and adopted without any discussion and the Commissioner was asked to submit proposals to carry out the recommendation of the committee.

THE EASTERN AVENUE SCHEME.

Mr. J. P. Orr then moved that the papers relating to statements giving the widths of Parel Road at a number of places and details of the traffic census taken at different points and the most recent estimates of the cost of constructing the Eastern Avenue from Sandhurst Road to Lalbagh forwarded by the Improvement Trust be circulated to the members at once. He said that nearly a year had expired since the notification of the scheme and under the Trust Act, the Trust would to have to go before Government with the scheme before a year had expired. The result of this would be very unfortunate because the Trust would not have a chance of considering the representation of the Corporation. He also pointed out that they ought to expedite the matter before Government came to a decision so that their representation might be considered by Government.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. J. P. Orr moved:

"That as the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 22nd January 1912, have not yet met to reconsider the question of the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings which was referred back to them by Corporation Resolution No. 4733 of 12th October 1914, they be requested to expedite and submit their report by the end of June 1915."

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE MOTOR HORN NUISANCE.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia then moved "that the attention of the Commissioner be immediately invited to the great nuisance as defined under section 3 of the Municipal Act and the unbearable annoyance daily caused to the peaceful citizens by the intolerable horn-blowing and blow-offs by motor drivers, particularly at night time after 10 p.m., seriously disturbing sleep and necessary rest of people in this hot weather and frightfully terrifying children out of their essential quietness, and he be requested to report what adequate steps he proposes to take in humane co-operation of the Commissioner of Police to have the nuisance stopped or abated as much and as early possible."

Mr. A. M. Tod seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said that these was no doubt the nuisance existed but it was for the Commissioner of Police to deal with.

The proposition was put to the vote and lost.

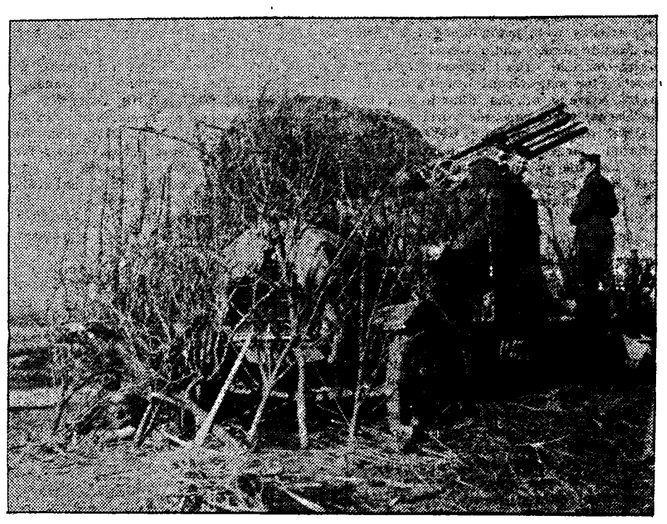
Another proposition of Dr. Sukhia proposing an amendment of the Act on a liberal basis of election by the ratepayers was transferred to the June meeting and that finished the business before the meeting.

BELGIAN MACHINE GUN CARRIAGE.

Underwood War Service.

The dogs draw this machine at a very smart pace and the weapon is very rapidly handled.

BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.



Underwood War Service.

The gun is placed on a motor lorry cleverly concealed under a haystack and surrounded by trees.

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

RETIRED SUBADAR KILLED.

LAHORE, April 15.

A correspondent reports a daring dacoity committed a few days ago at the village Sunani, 26 miles from Jhelum in Kashmir territory. Three Mazbhis of Gujrat district armed to the teeth with knives, gandasas and chavis broke into the house of Subadar Tulsi Das, a retired native officer of the 27th Punjabis. They killed the Subadar but spared his wife when she handed over the keys of the safe which contained cash and jewellery. Meanwhile a servant escaped from the house and raised an alarm and the dacoits were seized and are now in the lock-up awaiting trial.

THUNDER STORM IN POONA.

CIRCUS TENTS BLOWN DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 15.

During a thunderstorm in Poona last evening the main tent and other smaller tents of the Harmoston's Circus were blown down Fortunately no one was injured though all the attendants were at the time busily engaged in the main tent getting things ship-shape for the opening night yesterday. The first day's performance had in consequence to be postponed. The storm gave Poona about an inch of rain.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

DIFFERENCE AMONG TRUSTEES ON PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 15.

The question of additional constructions to the Cawnpore Machhli Bazar mosque has not yet been finally settled, there being on the point difference of opinion among the Trustees. It is understood that three out of the five trustees have submitted a plan of construction to the local Municipal Board, the other two Trustees, however, do not regard the plan as in conformity with the settlement announced by his Excellency the Viceroy and in their opinion opposed to the Islamic Law.

THE MOSQUE FUND.

There has also been recently some controversy regarding the use to which the balance of the Cawnpore Mosque Fund which totalled ninety-eight thousand rupees should be put. The balance of eighty-one thousand rupees which is in deposit with the Cawnpore branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla has recently been put under the control of the Raja of Muhmudabad.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

VOYAGE FROM MOMBASA TO MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 15.

The hospital ship Madras arrived in the port about 3 p.m. yesterday with about 250 patients on board. Much excitement prevailed and there was a huge crowd anxious to have a glimpse at the ship on the sides of the harbour. A little later His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain W. S. E. Money, A.-D.-C., and Major Allanson, Military Secretary, visited the ship and spent a considerable time on board. Leaving Mombasa at 4-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant, the vessel was sailing straight up to Madras in fine weather but on the way at certain places, the tide being unfavourable, she was losing 4 knots out of her speed of 24 knots per hour. This caused the delay in her arrival. The ship will be drawn up alongside the wharf this afternoon when the patients will be disembarked and conveyed by an Ambulance special train to Bangalore.

LATER.

The Hospital Ship Madras leaves to-morrow morning for Bombay.

A great meeting of the Vaishnvas under the presidentship of Sardar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai of Nadiad, was held on the 10th instant, at Satswarup's Haweli in honour of Shrimad Vallabhacharyji's birth date.

VISIT TO GERMAN HOSPITALS.

WOUNDED IN ROYAL VILLAS.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

"The Times" published the following article from a neutral correspondent in Germany during mail week:—

Germany admittedly made painstaking and minute provision for any and every contingency arising out of a state of war. She even went so far, I was informed, as to hold yearly "Manoeuvres" of industrial establishments so that they might at a moment's notice turn from the manufacture of toys to the making of shrapnel, let us say; yet the vast numbers of her wounded found the country apparently unprepared.

From the hospitals which I have visited in various German cities, and from conversations with nurses and surgeons, it would appear that the number of wounded to be cared for far exceeded any expectation or calculation. This may be in part accounted for by the excellent arrangements for moving the wounded from base hospitals. As a result a flood of disabled men were brought to cities far distant from the firing line, for whom hospitals had to be improvised on the shortest notice. When it is recalled that Germany has already cared for between 600,000 and 700,000 wounded in the various hospitals in the Empire, the magnitude of the task will be more readily appreciated.

Nearly every available building has been turned into a hospital; Royal villas, private houses, schools, university buildings, and amusement halls. One of the hospitals I visited had the iron bedsteads pushed close up against the great mirrors of a ball-room in a Royal residence resplendent with gold mouldings and Venetian chandeliers. The next hospital I saw in the same city was a former dancing pavilion, cold and bare. A physician in charge of one of these improvised hospitals of 800 beds, by way of apology for certain makeshift arrangements, remarked:—"You see this building was meant for other purposes; it had no heating system nor water supply; we did not expect to use it for this purpose, but we had to make a place for our wounded."

USE OF WOLFHOUNDS.

The German soldier wounded on the field of battle is picked up by Red Cross orderlies and carried to waiting motor-ambulances. Dogs—the German wolfhounds—are extensively used in this work. I was informed that a wounded man would, if possible, instinctively endeavour to seek some shelter, and owing to the protective colouring of his uniform was very liable to be overlooked by the orderlies. The wolfhounds have been of inestimable assistance in finding out the men. After due treatment at the base the wounded are assembled for removal.

The Red Cross trains which I saw were made up of 50 carriages each. Forty-six of these were fourth-class carriages fitted with beds for 16 men; one was an "International Wagon-Lit" for wounded officers; two other carriages for the doctors and *personnel*, and one van for medical supplies. All the carriages bore the Red Cross in signia about 5ft. in height at either end. The trains travel at a very low speed. At all stations where a stop is scheduled hot coffee and other food is immediately brought and served to the wounded from Red Cross distribution depots established in every important railway station in the Empire. The time the men spend in the transport trains varies from 6 to 160 hours.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SICK-ROOM.

On arriving at the hospital of destination the men are washed, shaved, and given fresh clothing. In several hospitals which I visited they are provided with blue and white striped long-coated linen suits for day wear if they are well enough to be about. If a patient has received the Iron Cross or has been recommended for such distinction, the fact, is stated in large letters on a tablet attached to his bed. "A man with the Iron Cross never dies, if he can help it," a doctor remarked to me as he pointed to a young boy a volunteer of 18, who was recovering in spite of eight serious wounds. This psychology of the sick-room is, I believe, a matter of special study with the Germans. Their hospital wards are invariably cheerful and pleasant and the great majority of the *Krankenpflegerinnen* (trained nurses) are trim, comedy-looking girls, whose neat costumes give them an air of coquetry deemed very helpful to patients, as an austere-looking surgeon informed me with great seriousness.

In the hospitals I visited the women nurses were chiefly volunteers, and the entire responsibility of the nursing rests on their shoulders. The surgeons in charge and the assistants are men, and male nurses are in attendance in every ward. In one great hospital of 1,000 beds I learned that the chief bacteriologist was a woman, and in many others the entire internal administration is in women's hands.

The nursing of the wounded in all the hospitals I visited seemed excellent. The ventilation, lighting, heating, and bathing facilities in some cases left much to be desired, though the operating and bandaging rooms were everywhere lavishly equipped with every modern appliance.

PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES.

The treatment of wounds is chiefly conservative. Every effort is made to save a limb and amputations are avoided in so far as possible. Bullets firmly embedded and not causing trouble are usually left undisturbed whenever practicable. The aim is to secure whenever practicable. The aim is to secure complete recovery with the briefest delay, and that the methods employed accomplish the purpose seems conclusively proved by the fact that in none of the hospitals I visited was the death-rate even 2 per cent. of the total number of patients treated. In fact the greater proportion of the men—in most cases 80 per cent. in any one hospital—are up and about and able to recover from the hardship of the campaign while their wounds are healing. The wounds are principally in the left forearm, the right upper arm and shoulder, and in the heel and ankle; fingers are often shot away, particularly the fore-finger. Body wounds are comparatively rare, as are head wounds.

The German soldier is allowed a sufficient period to complete his convalescence, and has thoroughly recovered before he is permitted to rejoin his regiment. I was informed that 60 per cent. of the wounded of the early months of the war have rejoined their units.

Of the projectile, Russian bullets are considered the most humane. This slim-nosed, speedy bullet in most cases thoroughly disinfects the wound *in transitu*, so that gangrene and other infection from Russian rifle-fire is, I was told, almost unknown. From another source I learned that American-made shrapnel fired from French guns caused the most lacerating wounds.

A wounded soldier of the enemy who falls into the hands of the Germans is transported, when advisable, to specially-appointed "prison hospitals" and treated as a prisoner of war. A ward in one of these hospitals is a dreary sight at best. The patients seem to know that they are not wanted and are a burden. Their faces are drawn and pale, and all the bustling, cheerful atmosphere of the usual soldiers' hospitals is lacking. Though humanely cared for, they keenly feel the absence of a woman's hand as all the attendants are men, who rarely understand the language or needs of their charges.

The prison hopitals which I visited were barracks converted to hospital uses. The beds of the patients were arranged close to one another, eight in a room where four would have been none too comfortable. The sheets and feather beds were of coarse blue and white checked material not over clean. The larger wards were equally crowded; and as the patients were of various nationalities the matter of ventilation was difficult to adjust satisfactorily, and was far from what it should have been. Yet as far as I could determine the proportion of deaths in these prison hospitals is only slightly greater than in others, though convalescence is markedly slower.

DACOITY IN E. BENGAL.

FOUR BURNT ALIVE.

STORY OF INHUMAN CRUELTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

An outrage by dacoits in which a woman and two children were burnt to death and another child was flung into the fire is reported to have recently committed in Borgabari village, in the jurisdiction of the Bamna police station, in the Backergunge District. A gang composed of about two dozen men attacked the house and as they were forcing open the main door, a man of the household escaped by the back door. The dacoits enraged by the escape of those who could give a clue to the hidden property set fire to the house. The mother and two children who could not get out were locked from outside by the dacoits and were burnt alive. Another four year old child is said to have been snatched away from the mother and flung into the flames. The villagers collected near the house but appeared to be terrorised by the ruffians who were armed. The gang ransacked the house but could not discover the property they wanted and ultimately decamped.

SUICIDE OF AN ARRESTED SUSPECT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Yesterday afternoon the Faridpur police traced a young man, named Dharnidhar Dey, a proclaimed political offender who was wanted in connection with several cases of dacoities, to a house in Bow Bazar, Calcutta, and arrested him. Before his person was searched he managed to swallow some poison pills with the result that he speedily became unconscious. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital where he died.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Rai Bahadur Lahiri, Honorary Magistrate Serampore, has just concluded the hearing of the case in which Babu Chunilal Mazumdar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Serampore and Lakraj Singh, Head Constable of Sheorapholi, were charged, the former with having received illegal gratification in respect of Rs. 225 from the Peshwaris arrested in connection with Sheorapholi dacoity and the latter with abetting. The magistrate in his judgment said that principal witness had not stood the test of cross-examination which revealed a state of affairs pointing to conspiracy among the Peshwaris to put the accused into trouble. The first accused had been a sub-inspector for nearly ten years without a stain on his character and the other accused had been in Government employ for over 20 years. It was ridiculous to suppose that these officers of Government belonging to the Police force should be randed for life on the testimony of a few designers. The magistrate declined to believe the evidence of the Peshwari witnesses, as it transpired that some of them had a motive and the evidence of others was heresay and not admissible. Both the accused were found not guilty and acquitted.

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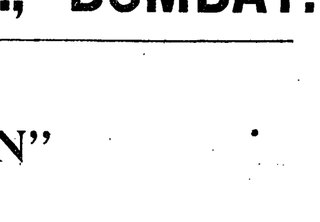

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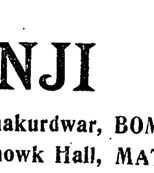

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 15.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. W. H. Plunkett, Retired Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, for employment as Assistant Censor.

Mr. Nasarvanji Bezanji Damri, on reversion to British Service, to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari retired.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari retired:—

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi to be Second Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent and to continue seconded while in Foreign Service.

Mr. Harilal Nimchand Gosalia, M. A., L.L.B., to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Dewan of the Cambay State, to be Administrator of the State during the minority of his Highness the Nawab.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Honorary Presidency Magistrates within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay have been empowered to sit singly while exercising the powers of a Presidency Magistrate Mr. Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudev, Mr. Bhavanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar, L.M. & S., Mr. Fardunji Jamshedji Pareck, Mr. Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala, the Honourable Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Honourable Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Nanabhi Navroji Katrak, L.M. & S., Mr. Ravji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankarshett, Mr. Rustamji Nanabhai Ranina, L.M. S., Mr. Shamaldas Prabhudas Jivandas, Mr. Vinayak Sadanad Joshi, Rao Bahadur Vithalrav Krishna Vandekar.

Mr. P. A. Kelly to be Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. D. Healy to be Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. A. S. Holland to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. D. M. Kothawalla, Mamlatdar of the Godhra Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Panch Mahals, is authorised to try cases under the Opium Act 1 of 1878.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted with effect from the 29th April 1915, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough up to six months.

The combined leave for six months granted to Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is extended by one day.

Mr. N. D. Gharda, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to be Secretary to the Rule Committee in place of Mr. R. T. Kirtane, reverted to the Regular Judicial Service with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for twenty-six days from Monday, the 26th April 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mahadeo Jagannath Dikshit, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months from 19th May 1915.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty with the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, as Wheat Commissioner, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1915.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Nasik, vice Mr. W. E. Copleston proceeded on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Vaman Pethe to act as Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following revised appointments are made:—

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Miss A. V. Dias, L.M. & S., to be House Physician, Cama Hospital for Women and Children, on Rs. 200 per mensem, for a period of two years with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.D., (Lond.), I.M.S., is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for seven months from the 17th April 1915.

Captain K. H. H. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Coprs (Supernumrary) List, is transferred to the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (Active List), with effect from the 13th December 1914.

Maurice Richard Wheatly Johnson to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

Julian Seymour Tritton to be Second Lieutenant, Supernumrary to the establishment, pending a vacancy.

Lieutenant Leonard Camroux Oliver, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission.

Mr. E. F. Elton, First Inspector of Steam Boilers to act as Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisances vice Mr. A. H. Fell.

Mr. H. Fothergill to act as an Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on Rs. 300 per mensem vice Mr. E. F. Elton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Pahlairaj Khemchand Notani, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days combined with furlough for seven months and one day with effect from the 15th June 1915.

Mr. C. E. Aitken, B.Sc., is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus Right Bank Division for employment in the Persian Gulf Sub-Division as Assistant Engineer in charge.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Edie to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. M. Hodgson proceeding on leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Henry Martindale has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's, Poona, in charge of Ghorpuri, to be Chaplain of Pona vice the Reverend H. L. Arnould proceeding on privilege leave.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart, Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral to be Assistant Chaplain at St. Mary's, Poona, in charge of Ghorpuri, vice the Reverend W. A. Sawtell.

The Reverend H. Martindale, Chaplain on probation, to be Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral.

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ENGLISH LEATHER BAGS—TRUNKS.

Despite the great shortage of leather in England our London buyers have been successful in securing stocks of Leather Bags and Suit Cases. Some of our special values are illustrated here.

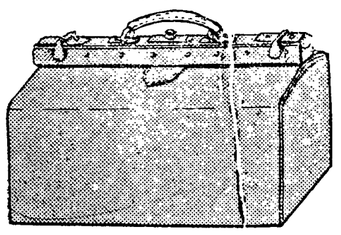
SEE THE SHOW OF TRAVEL KIT IN WHITEAWAY'S ARCADE.

THE "SUCCESS" BAG.

English make, nut brown leather, fitted with new patent side bolts and lined with holland.

Sizes: 12 14 16 18 ins.
Rs. 9-8 11-8 13-8 14-8

THE "HOLIDAY" KIT BAG.



English Leather Kit Bag, nut brown hide, a useful Bag of smart appearance, fitted with brass lock and drop clips.

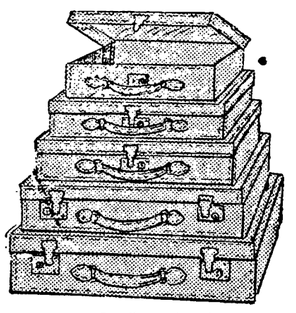
Sizes: 18 20 22 24 ins.
Rs. 21-8 23-8 27-8 32-8

THE "EVERYMAN'S" BRIEF BAG.

Tan hide Brief Bag, made of Solid Tan hide with brass clips and lock, steel frame, stout leather handle, lined inside with drab jean.

Sizes: 12, 14, 16.
Rs. 6-15 7-15 8-15.

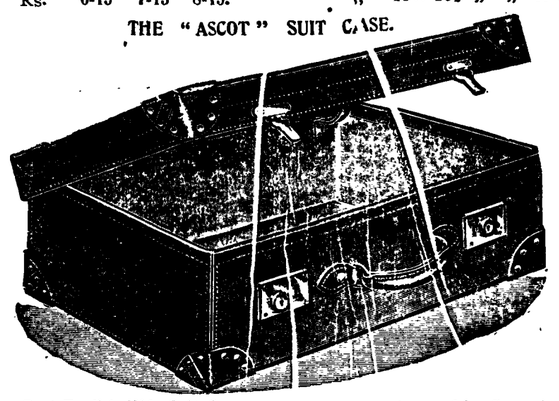
THE "EARL" ATTACHE CASES.



Nut Brown Leather, English manufacture, 3 ins. deep, suitable for private papers.

Sizes: 12× 7½ ins. Rs. 11-8.
,, 14× 8½ ,, ,, 13-8.
,, 18× 10½ ,, ,, 17-8.

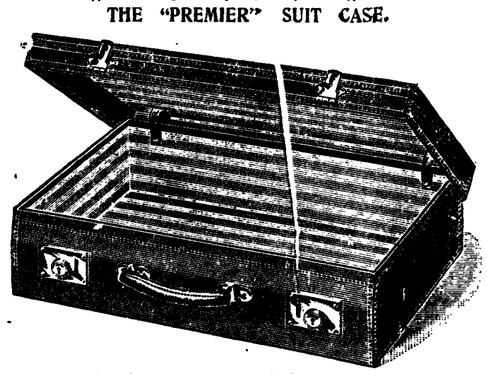
THE "ASCOT" SUIT CASE.



Best English Hide Suit Case, a marvel of workmanship. Superior finish, reinforced with 8 leather corners, and fitted with straps in body, best nickel locks and stout reliable well cut handle.

Size: 24 by 15 by 7½ inches, Rs. 65-8.
,, 26 by 15 by 7½ ,, ,, 67-8.
,, 28 by 15 by 7½ ,, ,, 72-8.

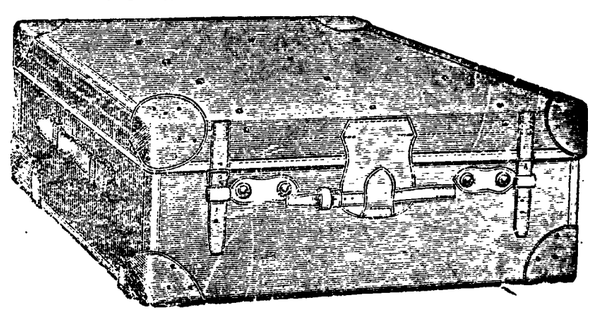
THE "PREMIER" SUIT CASE.



Brown Leather built on steel frame, very stout and strong, 2 sliding nozzle locks as sketch.

Size: 22 by 14 by 7 ins. Rs. 41-8.
,, 24 by 15 by 7½ ,, ,, 45-8.
,, 27 by 15½ by 7½ ,, ,, 49-8.

P. & O. LEATHER CABIN TRUNK.



Made from **Tan Split Hide,** welted edges, two wide straps across the top, capped with 8 solid leather corners, inside fitted with neat tray.

Size 33 × 20½ × 13 ins. Rs. 65-0. Size 36 × 21½ × 13 ins. Rs. 72-8.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

The Arcade, BOMBAY.

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AND

WATCHES for

EVERYDAY WEAR

WRIST

OR

POCKET

OF UNAPPROACHABLE

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ARE

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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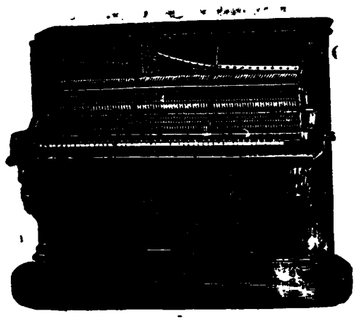
BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.



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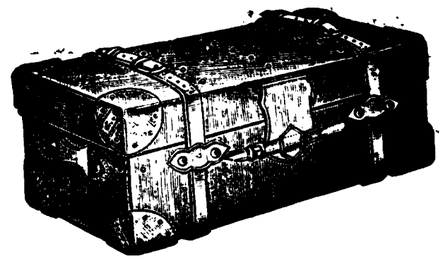
Fresh stock of travelling Goods, leather and workmanship guaranteed.

TAN OVERLAND TRUNK:

Handsewn throughout on steel frame, steel ribs on the inside of the lid. Superior Lever lock, extra strong and massive alround straps, leather battens, leather protected corners and metal clamped leather handles.



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Agents :—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory,

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BOMBAY.

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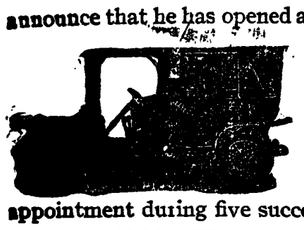

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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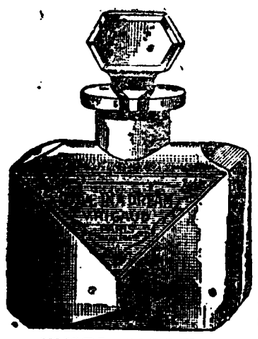

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